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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 235 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Bakhle Smashes Govt. Case For Special Powers

The late Sjt. Keshav Anant Ghurye, the Bombay youth who, three years ago this day, succumbed to illness while undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

No Blank Cheque To Executive

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS IN DANGER

Appeal To "Sind Bloc" Not To Give "Parting Kick" To Bombay

The triple bogey of Communism, Terrorism and Civil Disobedience and the bait of the new constitution were paraded by Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, when he moved the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act Amendment Bill for the first reading in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday.

RUPERT OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale in a speech lasting over an hour and a half demolished the Government case for the eternal lease of special powers.

He said "The origin of the bill lay in those Ordinances which were promulgated to meet an emergency. Now after one year of ordinance rule and three years of 1932 Act, those emergencies are expected to continue for ever. What was emergency then, is now going to be normalty. If it is so, God help this country".

SPARE THE PARTING KICK

While warning the House against the passage of the bill, Mr. Bakhale made a special appeal to the 'Sind Bloc' not to give Bombay 'a parting kick'.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 1.

There was fair attendance both on the floor of the house and in the galleries, when the Bombay Legislative Council met this noon with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehelvi in the chair. Much activity was noticeable in the lobbies, and the members were freely discussing the prospects of the Emergency Powers Bill that was to come before the House. Mr. Justice Wadia and Sir Govind Madgaonkar were in the President's Gallery.

S. P. ACT AT WORK.

As soon as Sir A. M. K. Dehelvi took the chair, Dr. Vaishampayan requested that he had sent some short-notice questions regarding the operation of the Special Powers Act and that the Home Member might be pleased to answer them.

Sir Robert Bell replying to Dr. Vaishampayan's short notice questions stated that in all, six persons of whom one was a Civil Register and the rest Communists had been interned under Sec. 4 of the Special Powers Act between 1934 and 1935. Thirty-nine persons, said the Home Member, had been dealt with under other sections of the Act, of whom 28 were arrested in connection with the General Strike in Bombay.

Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, Asawale, and Tairsee asked several supplementary questions.

Replying to Mr. Tairsee, Sir R. Bell stated that those 28 people were arrested for alleged instigation of mill-workers.

QUESTION OF DURATION.

Sir Robert Bell then introduced the Special Powers Act Amendment Bill. The Home Member requested the Chair to guide him as to how the debate on the Bill was to be carried on. He stated that the question whether the Bill should be a permanent measure or should be in force for a limited period was an important question of principle. Chapter 2 of the Bill was essential, as it embodied powers given to the Government, and the next Chapter was dependent on it, while Chapter 4 was consequent. Which of the amendments tabled were of principle, and therefore should be considered at the first reading, and what was to be the scope of discussion at the second reading were points which the Home Member wanted the Chair to decide. Sir R. Bell concluded:

"The Bill is a simple one, with only three clauses. But it affects the whole presidency." Sir A. M. K. Dehelvi agreed with the Home Member saying, "The bill is not so simple as it looks. As the present Bill puts the main Act "de novo" the whole Act may be under discussion. That is, practically speaking, each section will be taken clause by clause. But at the same time, amendments purporting to exclude any clause will be out of order".

OVER THIRTY AMENDMENTS.

The President then went through all the amendments one after one, and decided which of those were out of order, which of those were amendments of principle, and which were amendments of detail. Having thus classified all amendments which numbered over thirty, the House turned to the bill itself.

Sir Robert Bell rose to move:' the first reading of the Bill. The bill, he stated, at the outset, had been meant to check (1) Communism.

(2) Manifestation of terrorism.

(3) Instigation for non-payment of land revenue and

(4) Civil Disobedience.

Of these Communism was by far the most important, and, therefore, it would be the last to be considered.

ARMING FOR FUTURE.

Speaking of civil disobedience the speaker admitted that it was unquestionably suspended at present. But he went on to say that it had still many open advocates, some of whom had recently spoken so. "If the Civil Disobedience movement is revived, provisions like those embodied in the Special Powers Act of 1932 would be required," he said.

PENALTY FOR AGITATOR

Coming to the next point, of non-payment of land revenue, the bill stated that the experience of the last 6 or 7 years showed the need for such provisions. Non-payment of revenue had its own punishment It could be dealt with under the Land Revenue Code or the land could be forfeited. But it was necessary that the agitator or politician should not go scot free. Punishment for

(Continued on page 7, col. 3.)

PANIC IN LAHORE

Boycott Repercussion Leads To Closing Of Shops

LAHORE, October 1.

Situation in the bazaars consequent on non-buying and boycott campaigns has worsened again since last night when inside the Delhi Gate, a quarrel ensued between a Hindu dealer and Muslim picketers following the latter's alleged attempts to compel a Muslim customer to return the cloth bought by him from the Hindu. The police hurried to the spot and dispersed the crowds and arrested the Hindu whom they detained at the Kotwali. The Hindu bazaar was immediately closed.

Later Hindu dealers met and decided to close all shops in the cloth, provision, vessel, embroidery and jewellery bazaars as a precaution against the possibility of rioting as Muslims are armed with swords.

This morning Hindus are observing a complete hartal in Delhi Gate, Kashmiri Bazaar, Suva Bazaar and Kishera Bazaar. Tension has visibly increased and Hindu traders are again waiting on the Deputy Commissioner this afternoon in this connection.

Meanwhile, trouble similar to that in Chohatta Muftibaqar threatens to crop up at Bhati Gate whose Muslim residents waited in a deputation on the Kotwal this morning and complained to him that the Sikhs had started playing music in their Gurdwara, which is disturbing their evening prayers.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI AT LAHORE

Will Meet Shahidgunj Internees Before Negotiating With Sikhs

LAHORE, Oct 1.

Maulana Shaukat Ali accompanied by Mr. Syed Murtaza and Mr. K. L. Gauba arrived at Lahore yesterday when Maulana Shaukat Ali had a half an hour's talk with Pir Jamiat Ali Shah, the dictator. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Syed Murtaza started for Karamabad this morning where Mr. Zafar Ali, proprietor of the "Zamindar" is interned. From there they are to proceed to Montgomery in the afternoon where Syed Habib Shah, proprietor of the Riyasat is interned.

After consulting both these men they return to Lahore to initiate negotiation with Sikh leaders for the settlement of Shahidgunj dispute.

ITALY'S GOLD RESERVE

ROME, Oct. 1.

Italy's gold reserve totalled 7,22,33,000 sterling on September 20 when compared with 7,60,48,000 on September 9.—Reuter.

WILL BRITAIN BLOCKADE ITALY?

Mrs. Shantabai Vengaskar (extreme left), member of the B. P. C. C., and three other Congress workers hawking khaddar during the Gandhi Jayanti Week.

Scrapping Of Sanctions Would Mean War

Hoare's Example Four Years Back Would Have Saved Japan's Aggression In Far East, Says Labour Spokesman

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, October 1.

"Scrapping of sanctions as the reserve force behind law would certainly mean war and that very soon," declared Dr. Dalton on behalf of the Executive Labour Conference at Brighton. "Had Sir John spoken four years ago as Sir S. Hoare spoke at Geneva, Japan would have been restrained in the Far East and Sgr. Mussolini would not have tried aggression in Abyssinia".

The debate continues for one more day and vote will be taken at mid-day on Wednesday.

Brighton Fights Battle Of Sanctions

(Special Cable.)
LONDON. Oct. 1.

Tempers were getting frayed at the big debate of the Labour Party Conference at Brighton on the Executive's recommendations in favour of sanctions.

After the ex-Minister Hugh Dalton moved the executive's resolution for endorsement, Sir Stafford Cripps opened opposition and said that nobody at present cordially detested Sgr. Mussolini more than he, but the great power behind the present British Government was the interests of the capitalists and economic sanctions were inseparable from military sanctions.

It was argued that Sgr. Mussolini would be crashed, but he would not believe it. Sir Stafford concluded with a fierce attack on the capitalists.

CHARGE AGAINST CRIPPS.

Mr. Marchbank, the Railwaymen's Secretary, charged Sir Stafford Cripps with inconsistency in the House of Commons and recalled how he favoured sanctions against Japan in her dispute with China. If sanctions were then right, they were equally right now. Let those who were unprepared to stand by the party's decisions periodically, get out without making an issue of it.

The remark evoked cries of "shame" and "sanctions will destroy the party". For some minutes, there was an uproar, which led Mr. Marchbank to withdraw the remark.

SALTER'S PRESCRIPTION

Counsels of perfection were offered to the Abyssinians by Commander Doctor Alfred Salter. Opposing the sanctions resolution, he said the Christian Pacifists' view and advice to Abyssinia would be to disarm and refuse to fight the invader, but offer him hospitality and trust in the moral judgment and pressure of the whole world to restore their independence. Dr. Salter began to outline other remarkable Pacifist proposals, when a delegate shouted "Go and have a cup of tea."

Later the speaker, though respecting Dr. Salter for optimism, did not believe that singing psalms to lions would work in this imperfect world.

Major Attlee, Deputy Leader of the Party, said that Dr. Salter did not practise his doctrines in everyday life. He strongly denied that the Labour Party was lining up with the National Government.

LANSBURY'S STAND.

Mr. Lansbury greeted the singing "he is a jolly good fellow" obviously affected. He said: "I am never more convinced that I am right and the movement is making a terrible mistake than I am to-day. I agree it is quite intolerable for you to have a leader who disagrees fundamentally on issues of this kind. With a break in voice, he asked people to understand how bitter and difficult it is for him to stand there publicly and repudiate a big and fundamental peace policy. He said the Parliamentary Party would meet on October 8 to elect the Parliamentary leader and he hoped that a satisfactory solution would be reached.

Continuing, Mr. Lansbury said that he had an overwhelming conviction since boyhood that force was no remedy. Force never had and never would bring permanent peace and goodwill in the world. He eloquently maintained his ground with scriptural quotations.

The debate was adjourned after an exciting day.

16 Italian Submarines

To Intercept Munitions To Abyssinia

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Sixteen Italian submarines are reported to be stationed in the Red Sea to try and intercept munitions and war material which may be shipped into Ethiopia from foreign countries. Reuter correspondents who have been recently travelling the frontiers of Abyssinia and British Somaliland say that the Ethiopian military authorities are preparing to receive considerable quantities of gasmasks, rifles and ammunition which are being shipped from Japan or America via Berbera.

Certain Somali tribes friendly to Italy have been entrusted with the task of intercepting munitions and the strictest watch is being kept along Abyssinia and the British Somaliland frontier.

The Abyssinian authorities are well aware of the activities of these "hostile friends," and many suspected persons have been arrested. The town of Jijiga has been closed to all foreigners.

The French authorities are also keeping the keenest look out for gunrunners. Two mysterious flagless ships are reported to be cruising off the French Somaliland coast are believed to be carrying thousands of machineguns for Ethiopia.—Reuter.

AS ROME VIEWS IT

(Special Cable.)
ROME, Oct. 1.

Britain's enquiry regarding whether France would support Britain in the event of an attack on the British fleet has created a painful impression here, where it is believed that such a request could only have been made, if Britain intended to blockade Italy. It is pointed out that blockade is essentially a measure which would have to be applied by the League, and the fact that Britain is trying to anticipate the League's decision is regarded as an unfriendly act. It is reiterated that Italy has no designs against Britain, and has no intention of extending the threatened conflict to Europe. It is emphasised that it would be absurd when Italy is trying as hard as possible to avoid a conflict with the British Empire, to participate, one, when there is still chance of avoiding a conflict.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNEY

Will Be Played In Bombay Despite The Visit of The Aussies

("Chronicle" Special.)

It is reliably understood that the Quadrangular Cricket matches which were resumed last year after a lapse of four years, will be played this year, irrespective of the Australian Tour.

No doubt, efforts are being made in certain quarters to see that the Quadrangular, this year, should be abandoned, in view of the Aussie's visit. But the local Cricket authorities, at least most of them are against postponement of this well-known tourney, much less will they tolerate any suggestion of its abandonment.

It was taken for granted, that in view of the Board of Cricket Control in India having decided to drop the Cricket Championship of India, the Quadrangular Committee also might decide to drop the Quadrangular this year.

WHY IT WAS DROPPED.

The Championship of India was dropped, not because of the visit of the Australians, but because, no less than seven provinces were against the Championship contest, because it meant losing as much as Rs. 5,000/ a year without any income. It is understood that the Bombay Cricket Association had a loss of Rs. 6,000/. If every year, the loss came to such a huge figure, it was felt that, such a contest should not be encouraged. The Board of Cricket Control was informed by several provinces that they would find it difficult to enter the Cricket Championship.

The argument advanced by those who are very strong on the question of the Quadrangular being played this year is that cut of the four contesting teams, the Parsis and the Europeans mainly depend on the local talent for their teams. The Hindus and the Muslims get outside players for their teams. These matches are played between November 16 and 26. Just at that time, there are two matches, which the Aussies will play in Northern India—one against the North Indian Cricket Association, and the other against the Southern Punjab.

All-India players like Messrs. Nayudu, Wazirali, Nissar Amarnath and Nazirali would like to play in the Quadrangular, than in the North Indian matches, because they have to play against the Aussies not once, but several times.

WHY PENALISE NEW TALENTS.

Even if these players are not available for the Quadrangular, it is held that it will give an opportunity to many others in the country, who are on their way to first class cricket, to enter the Quadrangular. It is asked, why such young and fresh talent should not be encouraged, and why the Quadrangular should be played, only when the best talent is available. It is possible that there are Nayudus and Waziralis who have not had an opportunity to show their talent, and Bombay would certainly welcome such new "finds".

The view that the Board had bungled in arranging the programme had been refuted by a well-informed cricketer. When the Provincial Associations promised their contributions to the Australian Tour, they were well aware that the tour would be during the time when the Quadrangular and the Championship of India would be played. Hence there is no question of Bombay withdrawing her guarantee of Rs. 20,000 towards the tour.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

Will Be Held In First Week Of March

PATNA, Oct. 1.

The United Press understands that the next Congress Session will be held in the first week of March probably on 3rd and 4th. The matter is engaging the Congress President's attention, who is reported to be in communication with other colleagues of the Working Committee.

An important consideration that seems to be weighing with the Congress executives in fixing the dates is to so arrange the dates as to fit in with the time table of the Legislative Assembly. The idea is to hold the Session, just after the presentation of the Government of India's Budget on February 29.—United Press.

MAHATMA TO PRESIDE

Gujerat Literary Conference Session

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has accepted the presidentship of the 12th Gujerat Literary Conference to be held in Ahmedabad.

BATTLESHIP ARRIVES

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 1.

The Battleship "Queen Elizabeth" arrived from England.—Reuter.

ADEN PREPARES FOR GAS ATTACKS

ADEN, Oct. 1.

Precautionary measures are being taken against air gas attacks and special constables are being enrolled. Many Arabs are sending their families up-country. Many Indian families are leaving for India. There are however no signs of panic.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

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Wanted organisers, agents, clerks, typists, either sex full or part-time for Bombay, Suburbs mofussil. Apply with testimonials, minimum terms. Shakti Insurance Company, Limited, Fort, Bombay. (4938).

Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Accountants, Engineers, Spinning Weaving Masters, Fitters, Teachers desirous of securing employments, apply ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, (1930) 369/71 Hornby Road, 3rd floor Nanabhai Lane Fort. 4935.

12. TO BE LET

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182; 186 Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62, 66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4940).

To Let in (1) Dalpatram Building at Khetwadi Main Road, residential blocks for high class Hindus, (2) Chandrika Bhuvan on Bhalchandra Road, Dadar blocks on ground floor for high class Hindus. For particulars of rent, etc., apply to the Court Receiver, Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (4920).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To let office chamber with light, fan and telephone convenience at moderate rent. Apply top floor, 79, Medows Street. (4913).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

Candidates in Station Master & Commercial courses monthly Allowance paid Upto Rs. 15 Uniform Lodging free India & Abroad Service compulsory. Rules & Selection form on Re. 1. Supdt. Central Telegraph & Railway Duties College, Delhi. (4903)

Local Self-Government Service: Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 14th October 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (1828).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted loan of Rs. 1,500 on a Insurance Policy of Rs. 2,000 with Profit standing for 12 years, will be assigned at the rate of 10 to 12 p.c. repayable by 24 instalments. Apply Box No. 4941, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

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to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Recover Your Claims & Decrees due from Outstations & Native States by referring them to us and save all your bother. Best references. For terms, etc. write to Post Box 526, Bombay. (4894)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

ELECTRICITY IS BEST

FOR DIVALI ILLUMINATION.

Extra ILLUMINATION will be allowed during the approaching Divali Festival, where possible, if applied for in writing to the Sales-Service Department, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, before the 15th October, 1935. (1859)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th October, 1935, that day being a Public Holiday (DASSERA) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th September, 1935. 1858

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 11153|151-Impt. of 1935.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 21st October 1935 will be duly considered:—

Draft Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

11. No person other than drivers on the taxi rank shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt anywhere on the portion of Pherozeshah Mehta Road, between Hornby Road and Pitha Street, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th September, 1935. 1873

NOTICE

Re: JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO., LTD.
(In liquidation)

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) will hold an Auction of the right to conduct the Ginning Factories belonging to the Company in liquidation and situated in India, Burma and Africa for the current season on Thursday the 3rd of October, 1935, at 4 p.m. in his Office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, when the intending bidders are requested to be present.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Official Liquidator.
1865

NOTICE

Messrs. WADIA MOVIETONE of Parel, BOMBAY, have registered the following film-names at Calcutta Office of the Registrar of Assurances under Document Ownership No. 2559 of 1935, viz., (1) Desh Dipak, (2) Frintier Mail, (3) Pahadi Kanya, (4) Hind Keshari, (5) Gungatwali, (6) Vandevi, (7) Jobanwali.

Person or Persons using these Film Names or otherwise infringing Wadia Movietone's rights in these Film Names in any way shall be liable to prosecution and damages.

1835.

THE BANK OF KOLHAPUR LTD., KOLHAPUR.

WANTED

A qualified Accountant having previous experience of at least seven years in a well-known Bank in Bombay. Only those who have passed B.Com., with Banking as special subject, G.D.A., or C.A.I.B. Examinations should apply. Salary Rs. 100-10-150 or more according to qualification and experience. Good knowledge of Marathi essential.

Applications should reach this Office not later than 15th October, 1935.

SHIRGAOKAR BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Agents.
Kolhapur,
27-9-1935. 1853

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for THURSDAY, the 3rd OCTOBER, 1935, at 3 P. M. (BOMBAY TIME):—

68. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., seconded by Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For prohibiting the issue of licenses for storing inflammable articles in shops, etc., with residential quarters above.

69. From Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal—For placing in the Corporation Hall a clock showing Standard Time and mentioning Standard Time corresponding to Bombay Time in the notices of the meetings of the Corporation, etc.

70-71. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Joshi—For providing (70) for acting arrangements in the Establishment grants under different Budget heads; and (71) a tiffin room for the staff at the Head Municipal Office.

72-73. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner regarding the (72) usefulness of "Entoray" machine in dealing with malaria in the City; and (73) conditions, &c., of the appointment of the Honoraries at the K. E. M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. M. College, etc.

74. From Mr. D. S. Babrekar, seconded by Mr. Soonderdas Morarji and supported by Mr. S. K. Patil—Regarding the desirability of constructing a public road from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Dadar Station to the properties on the north of Tilak Bridge.

75. From Dr. M. C. Javle—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee regarding the shifting of the Lady Jamshedji Road Marathi Boys' School.

76. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee—Regarding the advisability of levying Town Duty on foreign and factory made cloth and yarn.

77-78. From Mr. Soonderdas Morarji—Regarding measures to be taken to (77) prohibit the sale of tea mixed with used tea leaves and (78) license the trade of manufacturing mattresses.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st October, 1935. 1867.

NOTICE.

1. IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Election of members of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank for the Western Area (Bombay) shall be held on the 12th November, 1935, at Reserve Bank of India, Bank Street, Bombay, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

2. A shareholder of the Bank, who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election, as holding five shares will have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than 5 shares will have one vote for each 5 shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank.

3. A list of the shareholders, holding five or more shares with the dates on which their shares were registered and with their registered addresses will be published on or before the 14th October. The list will be divided into two parts, the first containing the names of those who on the 12th November will have been registered shareholders for a period of not less than six months and the second containing the names of the remainder and such parts will be available for purchase separately at a price of 8 annas for each copy on application at the local Office of the Bank.

4. The number of members to be elected for the Local Board is five. Nomination papers must be received in the Office of the Secretary of the Local Board not less than twenty-one clear days before the date of election. Instruments of proxy must be deposited at the Office of the Bank not less than seven clear days before the date of election. Detailed procedure for the election is laid down in the Bank's Election Regulations which will be available for purchase at the local Office of the Bank at a price of annas eight for each copy.

W. T. McCALLUM.
Secretary,
Local Board, Western Area.
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY.
1st October, 1935. 1863.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 883 of 1935.

(1) BUDHA ALI, (2) BAI HALIMABAI, wife of Goolmahomed ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) AISHABAI, daughter of Ismail Jumma Pinjari, (2) MENABAI, daughter of Usman Jumma, (3) ELLIAS BAVLA, (4) YUSUF NOORMAHOMED, (5) SULLEMAN ALLANA, (6) CASSAM ALLANA, (7) SIDDICK ALLANA, (8) AYUB ALLANA, and (9) Messrs. BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & Co., Defendants.

To,
SULLEMAN ALLANA,
Defendant No. 5,
CASSAM ALLANA,
Defendant No. 6 and
AYUB ALLANA
Defendant No. 8,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit in this Hon'ble Court against you and others as a Long Cause and you are hereby summoned to appear in Court on the 4th day of November, 1935, at Eleven O'clock time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and as the day is fixed for your appearance is required for the final disposal of the suit and you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 2nd day of Oct. 1935.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1866.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1863 of 1934.

VASANTRAO PUNDLIK DHUMATKAR and others...Plaintiffs.

Vs.

THE COURT RECEIVER & Others ... Defendants.

To,
(1) Maria Matilda D'Souza, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Esperance Pereira deceased. Defendant No. 11g. (2) Maria Matilda D'Souza, wife of A. C. L. D'Souza, Defendant No. 12. (3) Charles Pereira, Defendant No. 17. (4) Louis D. Tellis, one of the executors of the Will of Augustus Vincent Pereira, Defendant No. 20b.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit again you and others praying for a declaration that the lease of 7th November, 1908, the order of 28th November, 1916, in Suit No. 913 of 1908 and the Deed of Confirmation dated 2nd February, 1917, mentioned in the plaint are binding on the defendants and that the order of 8th March, 1929, in Suit No. 2147 of 1928 mentioned in the plaint does not affect the rights of the plaintiffs and the same is not binding on them and for an order if necessary for vacating and setting aside the said order of 8th March, 1929, and that the 1st defendant or any one or more of the other parties to this suit do execute in favour of the plaintiffs a renewal of the lease and premises in terms of Ex. C to the plaint or such other terms as the Court deems proper and that he or they do execute all documents and do all acts necessary for effectually executing a renewal of the said lease or in the alternative for a decree against defendants or any one or more of them for Rs. 50,000 or such other sum as the Court deems proper as damages and for costs. And that this Hon'ble Court has fixed the 30th day of November, 1935, at eleven o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon for hearing of the suit and you are required to attend the said Court on the said day and hour in person or by an Advocate O.S. duly instructed by an Attorney of the said Court and able to answer material questions relating to the suit and you are required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

WITNESS: CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, ESQUIRE, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of July, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sealer:
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
The 6th day of July, 1935.
Messrs. CHITNIS & KANGA.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
1874.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 1541 of 1935.

KASTURCHAND BHAGAJI ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) JAMSEDJI MUNCHERJI DAVAR and (2) JEHANGIRJI M. MARSHALL ... Defendants.

To,
JEHANGIRJI M. MARSHALL, Esqr.,
the 2nd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit is filed against you to recover Rs. 6,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent per month from 8th February, 1935, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and please take notice that in default of your obtaining such leave, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the said sum of Rs. 6,000 interest and costs.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1935.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1869.

COMING NEXT SATURDAY—

GREATEST WAR-PICTURE

Ever produced uptil now in India

MENKA PICTURES Super Hit

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At

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(Near Congress House, Opp. Imperial Cinema).
SUNDAY 6th Oct. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
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Tickets: Rs. 3/6; 2/4; 1/12; 1/2 (with tax).
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WED. 2nd Oct. at 9 p.m.
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KURUKSHETRA
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MON. 7th Oct. at 4 p.m.
KURUKSHETRA
With spectacular scenes, gorgeous dresses and superb acting.
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Vinodaratnakara G. H. Veeranna, Versatile Comedian, etc., Proprietor,
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(Direction: WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD).

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

Dick Powell as a Golfer.

STARS RENEW SCREEN LIFE

With New Deal In Casting

Making new stars out of established ones is Hollywood's latest trend. Recent experiments along this line have proved that the screen life of current favorites can be extended to two and three times the former span.

The latest to benefit by this breaking of the typing jinx is Gary Cooper. Getting as far as possible from the Bengal Lancer, he-man of the wide open spaces type, Paramount has found for him a purely romantic role in "Peter Ibbetson," in which he plays opposite Ann Harding.

Indications in recent pictures have proved that Gary can handle this type of role as few others on the screen, and he is being allowed to go the whole way in order to build a new type for himself.

The greatest break that has come to any actor during recent years was that over which Randolph Scott is now celebrating. After a few years of nothing but Western picture leads, his saddle will now gather cobwebs indefinitely while Paramount builds him up as a potential star. He is being given his first real chance in a featured lead with Margaret Sullavan in "So Red the Rose."

Even such a definitely typed comedian as Lynne Overmann was offered the opportunity to display other wares when he was cast in "Men Without Names." Thru a great portion of the picture, Lynne was allowed to play "straight," and even inject a note of tragedy. This points to more variety in future roles to be assigned him.

Bing Crosby is largely responsible for the chance which other players are now getting. When he was first brought to Hollywood by Paramount, they had nothing else in mind than capitalizing on his singing. Being freely admitted at that time that he was not an actor, but the studio did not take him at his word. During the past few years, they have developed him into a first rate light comedian, and he can now go on indefintely in that capacity even if his voice failed him.

Hollywood's classic example of a resurrection thru chance of type if Claudette Colbert. Three years ago she was rounding out her five year contract, during the entire run of which she had played sweet young things. Her popularity had waned to a slight extent, and the studio was in something of a quandary.

Then came her opportunity to play a slinky, wicket empress in "Sign of the Cross" for Cecil B. DeMille, and Hollywood woke up to find itself confronted with an entirely new Colbert and a new type of star. Since that time, she has climbed to the top and her stock is still going up. She is bigger now than she ever was.

Executive are thumbing thru stories to find a new deal for Henry Wilcoxon. The rugged British actor has played but two pictures in his year and a half in Hollywood. First he was the redoubtable Mare Antony in "Cleopatra," and just recently finished in another DeMille spectacle "The Crusades."

To prolong his screen life, Paramount is searching for a role for him far removed from the two armored warriors by which the American public knows him to date.

When gangster pictures faded out a few years ago, the turnover of gangster leads, such as Clark Gable, James Cagney and Edward G. Robinson into entirely different characters showed how this system could be worked. George Raft to-day is considered unlimited in his scope, ranging from dancer to tough guy.

It won't be long before they will have Baby LeRoy playing grandfather roles, with Sir Guy Standing as the grandson.

"LITTLE" SACRIFICES

Declares Diva Now In Films

Gladys Swarthout, Hollywood's newest arrival from the field of grand opera, believes those who would trade an unfettered life for the chance of a career should glance first behind the scenes.

Because, says this singing star of Paramount's new musical romance, "Rose of the Rancho," the real price women pay for success on stage and screen is not always measured merely in terms of long, hard work.

"It wouldn't be honest to deny that I thoroughly enjoy my hours before the camera and on the operatic and concert stages," Miss Swarthout declares. "And my arrival in Hollywood fulfils one of the major ambitions of my life.

"But I wonder if most people realize the real cost of so-called 'success.' I don't mean the big sacrifices, such as years of expensive study. Every one has heard about that side of it many times. The little sacrifices, though, are the ones that are hardest for a woman.

"Dances in the evening for example. I love to dance, and I have to give it up. The late hours and stuffy, smoky rooms are anything but good for a singer's voice. Golf is my favourite sport, but there just isn't time for it any more. Long walks in the country also have been crowded off my schedule.

"There's the pleasure every woman takes in her home. Sometimes I think I would give up everything else in the world if only I could have time really to enjoy my home. Imagine being so busy you haven't a chance to sit in a new chair until it's been in your house for a week!

"So, if anyone envies the acclaim given to a star or a singer, just remember that the stars also are envious of long country walks, lazy summer hours at the beach, evening dances and, most of all, peaceful hours at home."

"G" Man Kidnap Story

"National 7117," provocative telephone number of the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., reserved for kidnapping calls, is to be the title of a Walter Wanger production in the coming season.

Believing that the "G Men Cycle" of films is far from dead, Wanger announces an adventure drama that will feature his New York stage "find" Alan Baxter.

"National 7117" is known to those in the federal service as the "kidnap number." The department has spread wide publicity over the country requesting persons who learn of such a crime to phone that number immediately, regardless of their whereabouts. Its flashing light sets into action a web of men who completely cover the area of the case within ten minutes after the call.

Figures War Cost

King Vidor's occasional pastime the past few years has been computing the cost of the World War. His estimate is dols. 10,000,000 hourly. The director is making Paramount's "So Red the Rose" with Margaret Sullavan and Randolph Scott.

ACE NEWS REEL!

"Okay, boys, you can start the war now. The world's ace newsreel man is on the job."—"Hearst Metrotone advertisement on the Abyssinian situation."

No Chance

"Whenever I see a picture I am in, I'm so busy keeping tracks of the things I've done wrong I don't get a chance to see any of the picture itself."—"Bing Crosby."

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Does nothing ever happen in this vast sub-continent of sufficient interest to film audience in India and abroad to be used as "copy" for a newsreel?

Bing Crosby Saves Photos Sent By Fans

Somehow between his pictures, his radio programmes, his golf and his horses, Bing Crosby finds time to be a collector. He saves pictures.

He has dozens of personally autographed pictures of his co-stars of the screen and radio. But, and possibly more important, he has a huge scrap book filled with pictures of his fans and admirers.

Your true fan is an appreciative creature. Send him an autographed photo, and likely as not he'll send one of himself right back. Bing appreciates the idea, and saves the snapshots.

In his office at Paramount, where he now is finishing work on "Two for To-night," Bing has a scrap book in which those pictures are carefully pasted. There are snapshots of world's champions—people like Tommy Burns, one-time king of the heavy-weights, and Pete De Paolo, the speedway leader—pictures of hopeful actresses and actors, pictures of sports celebrities, and pictures of just plain fans. These latter range from mere infants, sometimes in the nude, to grey-beared patriarchs, and prim old ladies.

Many are from men, but the majority are from women, who find that certain something in Bing's romantic baritone. There are pictures of girls in bathing suits, in pajamas, in sportswear, and in evening gowns.

There are blondes, brunottes and redheads. The come from all over the United States, from England, from Germany, from Italy, and even from Japan. Some are in native costumes—Norwegian, Swiss, Albanian, Chinese and whatnot.

The accompanying letters are as interesting as the pictures. Some boldly demand a chance in Hollywood. Some ask for jobs, some are offered hesitantly, shamefacedly, as a gesture of friendship. Some letters burn with phrases of undying love Bing isn't quite sure just why he keeps the pictures.

"But I think I ought to," he says. "My fans like me—I like them. They're nice people. If they think enough of me to send me their pictures, the least I can do is to keep them."

"Bal Hatya" at the Super.

MARCH ON GARBO

The beginning of this week brought four visitors from America—Helen Hayes, Fredric March, Mrs. (Florence Eldridge) March and Douglass Montgomery.

Three came from Hollywood. The fourth, Helen Hayes, came from Broadway and, immediately upon arrival, confirmed Film Weekly's announcement that she has given up the screen for good. Even a recent offer of a small fortune to play with Ann Harding in "The Old Maid" has failed to seduce her from her re-born devotion to her family and the stage.

None of the four was feeling particularly anxious to talk on arrival in London. Their boat had docked at six o'clock in the morning after one of the nastiest crossings of the year. But Fredric March was charming enough to grant an interview and talk about the two last pictures he has made: "Anna Karenina and The Dark Angel."

Sure Sign Of Summer

Now that school is out, the youthful Hollywood autograph seekers are out in full force. Bing Crosby was literally swamped with requests for signatures last week at his private radio station near the Paramount lot, where he is making "The Big Broadcast of 1935."

THE STORY OF FRED MACMURRAY

By Ricardo Mario

Day after day, a tall good looking young fellow with black curly hair used to go up to the policeman who guards the portrals of one of Hollywood's major studios and ask for a job.

And day after day, the policeman would turn him away with the gruff response. "Nothing today."

This young fellow didn't ask for an actor's job. He would have taken any opening available, property boy, grip or labourer. But they wouldn't give it to him.

Fred gave up trying in disgust and returned to his old love, playing a saxophone and singing. And it was thru this medium that he eventually returned to that same studio as a star.

To-day, the same studio policeman opens the gate to welcome the young chap he had once turned away.

When Fred MacMurray decided to go back to the band, he joined a newly organized vaudeville orchestra as saxophonist and singer. On tour he eventually arrived in New York.

About this time, "Three's A Crowd" a musical show opened on Broadway. The producer had seen MacMurray with the band and offered him a part in the show in a featured singing sketch. In the ensuing run, one of the longest, Fred played nearly every part in the show.

When it finally closed, there was another part awaiting him. This continued for five years. During that period, he played long engagements in "The Little Show" and "Roberta." In the latter, Fred was a featured soloist and understudy to the leading man.

"Shadika-Rath" a forthcoming Bhavnani release.

"Roberta" brought the young musical star to the attention of a scout from Paramount studios who was in the audience. MacMurray's name was affixed to a contract and in no time Fred was on his way to Hollywood again.

Born in Kankakee, Illinois, the young star moved with his parents at an early age to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which he feels is really his home town. Beaver Dam is of the same opinion and held a general celebration in the "local boy's" honour when "The Gilded Lily," his first important picture, in which he appears opposite Claudette Colbert, opened there. Since then he has appeared in four pictures his newest being with Carole Lombard in "Hands Across the Table."

Fred's father, after whom he is named, was a noted concert violinist and wanted the boy to follow in that field. Fred didn't have any definite plans for his future as a boy but greatly enjoyed athletics. In high school he was the school's star athlete.

His liking for athletics led him to abandon plans to be a violinist and he entered college determined to become an athletic coach.

The MacMurray family was none too well off at this time and Fred decided that he should pay his own way thru college. He had worked in a cannery the summer following his graduation from high school and had some money in the bank so he bought a saxophone.

A little practise and he soon was able to play well enough to get a job with a roadhouse band. Hearing of an opening in a band in Chicago, Fred grabbed the first train and got the job. His ability impressed another band leader who was organizing a company to go on vaudeville and he offered to take Fred along.

In the course of their tour, the company finally wound up in Hollywood. Fred's mother, Mrs. Maleta MacMurray, had always wanted to live on the coast and had even planned to make the trip just before Fred went to Chicago but preferred to remain in the East to be with her son. When he arrived in Souther California, however, she decided to join him.

Fred left the vaudeville band upon Mrs. MacMurray's arrival and cast about for a job in the studio only to be refused admittance into the sacred portrals of Screendom.

There is little wonder that MacMurray's screen possibilities were overlooked for so long. Three inches past six feet in height and with the most guileless smile imaginable, he is the epitome of the husky good looking young fellow who takes his girl to the movies but never by any chance would think of being an actor himself.

Dick Powell as a Tennis Aspirant.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

RECORD HIGH RATE of INTERIM BONUS WITH LOW RATE of PREMIUM IS NOW A HIGH RATE of BONUS

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Gujrat (South) Branch . . Chowta Bridge, Main Road, SURAT.
Gujrat (North) Ch. Agency: . . Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD.

Hold Motor Bill In Abeyance

NEW TAX IS HEAVY BURDEN ALL ROUND

Bombay Corporation Decides On Representation To Govt.

The Motor Registration Bill was condemned by the Municipal Corporation in the Special Meeting held on Tuesday evening in no uncertain terms and a Special Committee was appointed to draft a representation expressing the views of Corporation which will be sent to the Government without the least possible delay.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:

That the Corporation regret that Government should not have sent to them for an expression of their views, as has generally been the practice so far, such an important legislative measure as Bill No. XXXIX of 1935, relating to the imposition of a tax on motor vehicles in the Bombay Presidency, which if passed will not only throw a heavy burden on the owners of motor vehicles in the City, especially the owners of commercial vehicles, but will also adversely affect the Corporation's revenues from Wheel Tax in the City.

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to communicate the above resolution to Government with a request that consideration of the Bill be held in abeyance pending receipt of a representation which the Corporation propose to submit to Government on the subject.

That a Committee consisting of members (to be named at the Meeting) be appointed to draft, in consultation with the Commissioner, a suitable reresentation for being submitted to Government and place the same before the Corporation for their approval at any of their adjourned meetings.

Mr. Jamnadas said the proposed bill was against the interests of the private motor owners, taxiowners and the Bombay Municipality as all of them have to suffer heavily for the luxury of a few. In 1930 when taxation on motor cars was enhanced, the public felt that it was too heavy a burden on them. But the present bill made the burden still heavier.

HEAVY BURDEN ALL-ROUND.

Till now a private motor carowner was called upon to pay Rs. 25 a quarter to the Bombay Municipality for Wheel Tax and Rs. 32 to the Government as Registration Fee. Now the Registration Fee is to be increased from Rs. 32 to Rs. 60 or Rs. 30 while in cases of motor buses for commercial purposes, the taxation will go as far as Rs. 500. The motorists have to pay import duty, petrol duty and now the enhanced taxation which runs up to a round figure of about Rs. 700. The B. E. S. and T. Company will have to pay increased taxation and as a result they may increase the fares also. Mr. Jamnadas said, by this increased taxation, the taxi business will suffer, the Municipal revenue will drop down and the private-owners too will have to pay twice more at least than they were paying at present. The only advantage was to those who go for week-end luxury trip out of Bombay and who do not want to be stopped on the way to pay tolls.

FOR LUXURY OF WEEK-ENDERS

Sir J. B. Boman Behram seconded the proposition and said the attitude of the Government in not consulting the Municipal Corporation was not explicable. Perhaps the Government of Bombay did not desire to maintain the happy relations established by the Government of Sir Frederick Sykes. He was surprised that a Bill so vital to the interests of the City was rushed through so hastily and the Corporation was ignored. The Bill meant to tax commerce and industry of the City and the presidency. There were a number of buses which plied for hire from Bombay to Poona and Nasik for commercial purposes and their owners will have to pay nearly 85 per cent more taxation than they paid at present. This was done in the interest of a few "Burra Sabs" who go for a week-end trip outside Bombay and who desired to do away with the tolls. He regretted that the Rural Uplift Scheme organised by Sir Frederick Sykes would suffer as the heavy taxation will affect the bus trade doing business in the villages. The attitude of the W.I.A.A. was also regrettable in not taking the right lead. Perhaps they did not like to displease the Government.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supported the proposition and said there were more than 14,000 motor cars in Bombay and their owners will have to suffer by the additional taxation. He regretted that the W.I.A.A. had failed in their duty to the public and to the motorists. Even in the case filed by the Mayor (Mr. Nariman) against the Government in the Bombay High Court, the W.I.A.A. had done nothing to support him although it was to their interest.

EXPLOITING THE PUBLIC.

Dr. S. P. Mehta further supporting the proposition said there was no one in the Corporation or outside who supported the Bill. The Government wanted to exploit the public as they wanted money by hook or by crook.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji said if the Bill is passed, the Municipal revenue would suffer while the Government revenue would swell.

GOVT. TACTICS.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the Bill is sure to be passed by the help of the non-Brahmin party and the Sind bloc. Government were now asking for more revenue instead of refunding what they had taken without any justification before.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji congratulated the Government in taking assistance of the W.I.A.A. and ignoring the Corporation. They anticipated the views of the Corporation and advisedly ignored their views.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas considered the attitude of the Government in not consulting the Corporation as "outrageous."

W.I.A.A. ATTITUDE.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar speaking as a member of the W.I.A.A. said a large number of the members were against the Bill as they did not want enhanced taxation. A few members have expressed their opinion in favour of the Bill but that did not mean that that was the view of the majority.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

ENGLISH CALENDAR FOR RENT.

Dr. J. N. Choksy then moved

That with a view to giving relief to the tenants paying their rents otherwise than by English calendar months, His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be good enough to undertake legislation so as to lay down that rents in the City of Bombay shall be assessed and collected according to the English calendar months.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram opposed the proposition as it interfered with the rights of owners.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala also thought that the Indian merchants kept accounts according to Hindu months and therefore it was not practicable to give rent receipts according to English months.

Mr. I. S. Patel supported the proposition and said the landlords can keep accounts in any way they liked but if they gave receipts according to English months, it would in no way affect their interests. The fact was they wanted to have 13 months rent in one year. At this stage further debate was adjourned.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Age takes it out of a man OKASA Puts it back

A few weeks' use of Okasa will put back into you what you have lost with advancing age. No matter how old you are and which stage of debility you have reached by the use of Okasa Brain, Nerves, Eyesight, Digestive Organs, Kidneys are all made active and normal; Sleeplessness, Neurasthenia, Depression and Debility are completely removed. The results will be beyond your expectation. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than ever before.

OKASA CO., LTD.,
P. O. Box 396, Bombay.

O. K. 186.

Aligarh Muslim University Football Team which recently played four matches in Bombay and won them all.

Scottish Soccer Team Against Wales

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Scottish soccer team to play against Wales at Cardiff on 5th October: Jackson (Chelsea), Anderson (Hearts), Cummings (Partick), Massie (Hearts), Simpson Brown (Rangers), Delaney (Celtic), Walker (Hearts) Armstrong Mills (Aberdeen), and Duncan (Derby).

"SENEX" KEEPS HIS PROMISE

Last Saturday SILVER FISH (W) Rs. 332/- Was His Biggest Winner.

Other Results were as follows:—

CHEER UP	(W)	Rs.	43
SERHEED	(W)	Rs.	68
ADVOCATE	(W)	Rs.	61
FUNNY FACE (Bracket) ...	(W)	Rs.	115

Don't Fail to secure Saturday's "Chronicle" if you are in search of Long Priced Winners!

DOES IT FOR FOURTH TIME

Vaidya Wins Five Miles Race

BOMBAY, Monday.

P. B. Vaidya, a good and steady long-distance runner, won for the fourth time on Sunday the five-mile yearly race conducted under the auspices of the Swastik League, Bombay.

Twenty runners faced the starter at 6-15 a.m. but only eighteen completed the distance.

The race was to be covered by running from Pathe Cinema up to the Rajabai Tower and back again.

LAST MINUTE DASH.

Keen enthusiasm prevailed especially towards the end, among the interested spectators who had gathered in good numbers at the Pathe Cinema to witness the race even at that early hour. Mr. A. S. Surve, who came second, made a last-minute attempt to reach the goal ahead of Mr. Vaidya.

The distance was covered by the winner in 29 min. 41 secs.

Cambridgeshire Callover

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The following is the Cesarewitch callover:—9/1 Doreenjane; 13/1 Woodstock (taken and offered); 100/7 Luckypatch (offered 100/6 taken); 100/6 Shining Cloud; 18/1 Chrysler Second (taken and offered); 20/1 Hoplite (offered 22/1 taken); 25/1 Samarkand (offered 31/1 taken); 28/1 Tommaok (taken and offered); 28/1 Alcazar (offered 33/1 taken); 33/1 Bunkawai and Piccadilly (offered 40/1 taken); 33/1 Near Relation (offered); 40/1 Cornered; 50/1 Black Devil (taken and offered).

100/6 Lawcourt; 17/1 Finalist (taken and offered); 20/1 Highlander (offered 22/1 taken); 22/1 Badruddin (offered 25/1 taken); 28/1 Almond Hill (offered 33/1 taken); 35/1 The Blue Boy (taken and offered); 40/1 Plymouth Sound and Gunboat (taken and offered); 66/12 Pepino and Faitesvosjeux (taken and offered).—Reuter's Special.

GANDHI DAY IN GUNTUR

Municipal Offices To Be Closed On 2nd Oct.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, (By Mail).

The Guntur Municipal Council has resolved to celebrate the 67th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi on the 2nd of October next, by closing all Municipal offices on that day.

The Council met on 26th instant under the Presidentship of Mr. N. V. L. Narasimha Rao, Chairman of the Council.

A resolution was passed offering heartfelt homage to Mahatma Gandhi on this his 67th birthday and praying to God that he may long be spared to continue his yeomen services to the country and resolving that the Municipality celebrate his birthday on 2nd October.

The day would be celebrated by hoisting the National Flag on the office building and closing the Municipal offices and all schools under its management.

A sum of Rs. 25 was sanctioned for the illuminations.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that when the Municipal office and other Municipal institutions in the town were closed on the 2nd of October last year (that being the 66th birthday of Gandhiji) the Guntur Municipal Council was surcharged for the expenditure incurred on that day towards paying the staff as they were kept idle.

HAMRA NAFEA ENQUIRY FIZZLES OUT

It is understood that the inquiry into the running of Hamra Nafea, winner of the Governor's Cup, has fizzled out. The trainer and jockeys concerned have been exonerated.

CORPORATION AND W. I. T. C. PLOTS

Commissioner Suggests Perpetual Lease But No Outright Sale

Residents of the B. I. Trust permanent chawls will have more amenities in the near future as the result of a proposal sanctioned by the Improvements Committee of the Corporation at a meeting held on Tuesday evening for providing electric lights in passages and staircases and near latrines and washing places in these buildings.

W.I.T.C. PLOTS.

The Committee decided to refer to a Sub-Committee of the whole Committee the offer from the Western Indian Turf Club for the purchase of Municipal and ex-Trust plots situated at the Mahalaxmi Race Course and at present leased to the Club and the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner thereon.

The total value of the land required by the Club is Rs. 26,13,580. The Commissioner's recommendation is to the effect that the land should not be sold out right but leased to the Club in perpetuity at an annual rent of Re. 1 and on payment of a premium of Rs. 25 lakhs and subject to some other conditions regarding the development of the land.

SHAHIDGUNJ CONVICTIONS

Heavy Sentence For Second "Dictotor"

LAHORE, September 30.

The Shahidgunj cases concluded to-day when three remaining accused out of 133 were sentenced to varying terms.

A batch of 123 have already been let off on tendering apologies and two sentenced to short terms). Of the three sentenced today Aminuddin Sehrai, the second "Dictator" was awarded one year under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, six months and Rs. 200 fine for addressing an unlawful meeting, and one year with Rs. 1,000 security, in default, imprisonment for a further year, for continuing to be a member of an unlawful assembly, all three sentences being non-concurrent.—A.P.

Entries For Dassera Day Meeting

Only Six Competitors For Willingdon Cup

The following are the entries for the Second Day of the Poona Autumn Meeting to be held on Monday, October 7.

The EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Diamond's Dunedin.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Bray Beau.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester, Abundance and Mr. Pip.
Mr. A. Higgin's Alienist.
Mr. Kelso's Jelal Shah.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Madge Mee.
Mr. Eve's Quick Image and Hollywood Nights.
Mr. C. Temooji's Sky Hawk.
Mr. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Blackette.
Mr. A. I. Beg Mahomed's Crusty.
Mr. Clarke's Dalymount Park.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
The Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Maid of Orleans.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.
Mr. Gem's Pompidhor.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Mr. John Yorke's Camile.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.
Raja Dhanrajgir's Rapsonia.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip and Carioca.
Mr. A. Higgin's Zarane.
Mr. N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins's Tijiro.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's The Earl.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship.
Mr. W. Evan's and Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Cook General.
Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe and Doreda.
Mr. M. D. Petit's Natbay.
Mr. Eve's World's Work. Crimson Rambler, Iveralga and Hollywood Nights.
Mr. C. Temooji's Sky Hawk.
Mrs. R. H Tucker's Parknasilla.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Glen Gowan.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Picaro.
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish Right.
Mr. M. Wemyss' Whatanight.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Circassian.
Capt. J. Crawford's Curfew III.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's Pest. Gold Period and Dennisore.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja and Jaya Kumar II.

THE SECOND CALEDONIAN SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop, Sherley and Bold Bandit.
Capt. R. V. Gove's Hatless and Clairette.
The Raja of Parlakimedi's Miss Winsome.
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Mr. Gem's Picture.
Mr. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Oratorio.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Madge Mee.
Mr. Moosa J. Mahomed's Hooray.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Irish Broadcast.
Mr. L. H. Hewitt's Saint Amour.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Bachelor's Bess.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Wheelrace.
Mr. John Yorke's Sly Abbot.
Mr. E. F. Neilson's Strength.

THE WILLINGDON CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. K. S. Malkani's Tetford.
Mr. F. Sorabji's Cheer Up.
Mr. Eve's Rosette and Knight at Arms.
Mr. R. H. Tucker's Honey Boy.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Mahdi.
Mr. Gem's Farat Prince.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Vita.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King and Danger.
Mr. E. M. Khot's Rashid Pasha.
Mr. Sayad Jawad's Barkhat
Mr. Haji Hasoun's Nickel.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Firsan.
Mr. Syed Ali Bir's Zari.
Mr. N. Rupchaind's English Star.
Mr. J. H. Sorabji's Kurdi.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Lookman.
Mr. C. Temooji's Hazima.
Mr. Enus Kondaji's Quarry.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Orient.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Dhib Shamwa.
Mr. R. Kashibhoy's Karim Beg.
Kumar Shoibux's Sonia.
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.
Mr. Syed Mahomed Bir's Permacil and Nassaf.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Buick.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Kutub.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's The Viceroy.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zoolum.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's German.

THE HOLKAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. Higgins's Faust.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Anis Beg.
Mr. Nelson's Faddak.
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Al Muqbil and Bahadur al Iraq.
Mr. H. C. H. Jusub's Afrit.
Messrs. Ahmedali Mulla Hassan and Hamid Jamoor's The Leader.
Mr. K. H. Irani's Kassab and Laffy.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and P. R. Kering's Silver Fish.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Gold Fish.
Mr. Rashid Fadhoors's Rani Khasraj.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Arab King.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mal Allah.
Mr. Majid Tarfa's Valentine.
Mr. Syed Mehdi's Up-to-Date.
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Rolls Royce.
Mr. N. Rupchand's Jarra.
Mr. J. H. Sorabji's Saint Fortunat.
Mr. N. G. Ladhobhoy's Atiyat Allah.
Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla's Dagastan.
Mr. A. Hooseinbhai's Strephon.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Injeman II.
Mr. S. H. Agha's Sir Jamal.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Advocate.
Mr. J. Tarachand's Madras.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Zenobia.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Quality.
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Sheriyar.
Messrs. Syed bin Omar and Mahmood Talib's Tariff and Lamington.
Miss V. Parker's Nil Massar.
Mr. Imamdin's Shekib and Araby.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Sabhanoor, Walhan Leila and Aloom.
Mr. Sorab Khan's Forat.
Mr. Sorab Khan and M. A. Khudabux's Isfan.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Tair al Zaman and Watchmaker II.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Tofan Beg (late Adnan in Iraq).
Mr. Taj Agab Oosaman Chotani's Sattam.
Nawabzada Salimkhan's Kanz al Muluk.
S. S. the Akkasaheb Maharaj's Layiq Pasha.
Mr. K. K. Ratod's Fakhar London.
Mr. Rashid Sweedani's Orphelia.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Iraq Queen, Almas, Ajid, Vortex and Waabil.

THE PULSE SPECIALIST WELL-KNOWN IN THE EAST

BISHAG RATNA PANDIT **E. S. GOPAN**

He will read your pulse and tell your disease. He has been visiting Bombay for the last ten years and has treated several thousands successfully.

GUARANTEED TREATMENT in cases of DIABETES, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, PILES, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION VENEREALS, DYSPEPSIA, MENSTRUAL DISORDERS, STERILITY, etc.

SEE HIM IN PERSON

AT BOMBAY. Another 7 Days upto 8th Oct. 1935
At THE EMPIRE HINDU HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Between 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

From 10th to 19th October at Hyderabad and Secunderabad (Dn.)

TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., MADRAS.
Local Stockists:—THE POPULAR PHARMACY, Lamington Road, and Branches.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 5, 1991
Muslim: Rajab 3, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 26, 1305
Hightide: 2-12; 13-50
Lowtide: 7-50; 19-57
Sunrise: 6h. 29m.
Sunset: 6h. 28m.
Last Day of Gandhi Jayanti Public Meeting at Chowpatty 6-45 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 3.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 5.
S S 'Carthage' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, October 7.
Dassera: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Rawalpindi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd instant.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

Mr. R. K. Prabhu will deliver a lecture on "some social problems" at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 2nd October. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will preside.

SUSPENSION OF INSURANCE FOR PLACES IN BIHAR.

The Post-Master-General of Bombay has notified that the booking of insured articles for Beharigunj, Gokulnagar and Murliganj is temporarily suspended.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

The New Season of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, will open on Wednesday, 2nd October, with a special question-answer meeting at 6-15 p.m.

LECTURE ON "ART OF WALKING"

One of Association Lecturer-Demonstrators of the Safety First Association will give a talk on the Art of Walking at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday 2nd October to the students of the Esplanade High School, Empire Building, Hornby Road.

KHADI HAWKING BY BHULESHWAR COMMITTEE WORKERS.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee the members of the Committee and workers will go for Khadi Hawking on Wednesday October 2 at 8 a.m. (S.T.) workers are requested to be present at the office in time.

GET 'EM..... DEAD OR ALIVE..... BUT GET 'EM!

ORDERS!

AMERICA'S UNSUNG HEROES WRITE A DYNAMIC SAGA OF COURAGE WITH A HAIL OF LEAD .... TRACKING DOWN THE GANGSTERS WHO THOUGHT THEY OWNED THE WORLD!

"MEN WITHOUT NAMES"

A Paramount picture with
FRED MacMURRAY
MADGE EVANS

Saturday Next

At PATHE

Book now Ph. 41561 or Roses

THE REGAL

Special
MICKEY MOUSE
Programme at 4 P.M.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BREWSTER'S MILLIONS
with JACK BUCHANAN
LILI DAMITA

Girls—GRAND FUN—Songs!
Also latest cartoon
MICKEY'S KANGAROO
All in Technicolour.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Shanghai". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Brewster's Millions". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The New Adventure of Tarzan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal Hatya". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bhen-Ka-Prem". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Thakeeche Lagna". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Red Letter". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
WELLINGTON—"Diamond Jim". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Hips, Hips, Hooray". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Frankestein" and "Invisible Man." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Operatic Potpourri, Joan Coxon (Soprano) and Heddle Nash (Tenor), The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg. 8-30 p.m. Under Big Ben." A friendly chat on London, sport, people, and things by Howard Marshall. 8-45 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Town Hall, Leamington Spa. 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

GUJARATI NAVARATRA MAHOTSAVA, DADAR.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

7 to 9 p.m. Local Garba.
9 to 10 p.m Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta's Lecture.
10 to 12 p.m. Jal Tarang, Loha Tarang, Tidal and Harmonium Vadan by Pandit Brijalal.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARI.

During the month of September 1935 the number of patients treated was 1335 men 800 women 1582 children, total 3717, the average per day was 124.

NAVARATRA AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of the Parel Seva Sangh Bhawani Navratrotsava to-day Wednesday's programme is.

8 to 9 p.m. Mandoline by Miss Lila Samant.
9 to 10 p.m. Dr. Savarkar's Lecture.
10 to 12 p.m. Orchestra Shree Shanker Prassanna Sangit Vidyalaya and Professor Yashvantrao Pawar's Vocal Songs.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN.

The 67th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi will be celebrated under the auspices of the Andhra Association Kalyan by having a public meeting at 9 p.m. on 2nd. October in the Association premises under the presidency by Syt. R. M. Patwardhan, General Secretary, of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee.

TARUN BHARAT SEVA DAL.

A general meeting of the Tarun Bharat Seva Dal will be held on Wednesday, 2nd October at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dave Building Dadar Main Road, Opp. Gold Mohor Mills.

All members are requested to be present.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Sakito on September 29 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 23 via usual ports.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Muroran Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 29th September and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th October.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 29th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd instant.

The "Rawalpindi" sales from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

Gandhi Jayanti will be celebrated on 2nd October Wednesday at the Samaj Premises in New Bhat Wadi Girgaum as follows:—

Morning 7-8 Bhajan with Talkie.
8—8-15 Prayers under the Presidentship of Mayor Nariman, wishing Mahatmaji long life.
Distribution of sweets to Harijan boys and girls in their quarters in the afternoon.
4 p.m. Pravachan by Shri Kaka Saheb Khadilkar followed by a partly given by Mrs. Kavelkar on account of marriage of her daughter.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, this evening, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. H. T. Sorley, M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "The Civilization of Prehistoric Epochs" in the Lecture Hall of the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay University Building, South Wing, Esplanade Road. The Lecture is open to the public.

The Lecture will be illustrated with Kabidoscope slides.

VILE PARLE NAVRATRA MAHOTSAV.

To-night at 9-30 p.m. there will be a lecture by Sjt. J. K. Mehta on "Gandhi Jayanti" when Sjt. Swami Anand will preside. There will also be a porgramme of Music by Sjt. Pinakin Trivedi accompanied by Sjt. Masoji.

Place: Gandhi Chowk—Vile Parle.

KHADI PUTS AN END TO EXPLOITATION

Will You Purchase Handspun And Maintain Freedom Of The Poor?

The Secretary of Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

To-day, the 2nd of October, is Gandhiji's birthday by the English Calendar. What better gift can we offer our great leader than to put in practice his teaching? Gandhiji every year gets more and more convinced that the Charkha is the only hope for this country for attaining freedom with Truth and Non-violence.

Gandhiji has said that:—

"When as a nation we adopt spinning wheel, we not only solve the question of unemployment but we declare that we have no intention of exploiting any nation, and we also end the exploitation of the poor by the rich. It is a spiritual force which in the initial stages, works slowly, but as soon as it gets started, it begins working in geometrical progression, i.e., when it gets into the life of the people.

"When I say I want independence for the millions, I mean to say not only that the millions may have something to eat and to cover themselves with but that they will be free from the exploitation of the people here and outside. We can never industrialise India, unless, of course, we reduce our population from 350 millions to 35 millions or hit upon markets wider than our own and dependent on us.

"It is time we realise that, where there is un-limited human power, complicated machinery on a large scale has no place.'

The Italian-Abyssinian tangle should make us realise the value of our great leader's village-fostered civilisation as against the armoured-car civilisation of Modern Europe.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

Concluding Day: B.P.C.C.'s Programme

Exhibition at the Congress House: Opening 5 p.m. (S.T.) and final closing 10 p.m. (S.T.)

There will be radio and light musical programme during Exhibition hours.

Public Meeting at Chawpatty: There will be a mass meeting at Chawpatty at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai. Among the speakers there will be Sjt. T. Prakasam of Madras, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. S. A. Brelvi K. M. Munshi and others.

Concert at Jinnah Hall: Musical Concert at 9 p.m. (S.T.) by Miss Gangubai of Karnatak (Entrance by tickets).

REDUCTION SALES IN KHADI.

The Girgaon Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works Khadi shop has arranged the following programme on the occasion of the 67th birthday of Mahatmaji on Wednesday, the 2nd October:—

67 dyed and printed Khadi Sarees at three-fourth rates.
Discount at 6 1/4 per cent to 12 1/2 per cent on every purchases.
Business Hours:—8 a.m. (S.T.) to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Place:—Chandaramji Girls' High School, 95 A. Vithalbhai Patel Road.

3 LAKHS FALL IN STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the period (10 days) ending 10th September 1935 (16th period) amount to Rs. 195 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs less than the figures for the preceding period (calculated at 10|11ths of the period of 11 days ending 31st August, 1935) and Rs. 16 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 10 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-1934.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 10th September, 1935, amount to Rs. 37.62 crores or Rs. 94 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 128 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.

Bombay Liberals To Confer At Sholapur

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 30.

In a meeting of the local Liberal Association held here on 29th instant under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Sirdar, Chairman of the Association, the proposal of holding the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference at Sholapur in November next was confirmed and a reception committee was formed. Definite dates of the Conference have not yet been fixed. The question as to who should be asked to preside over the Conference is soon going to be decided by the reception committee.

ZENANA SHOW OF 'JAWANI-ki-HAWA'

Devika Rani To Address Audience At Imperial To-day

To-day at 2 p.m. a "Zenana Show" of "Jawani-ki-Hawa" will be given at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, when Devika Rani will make a personal appearance and address the audience.

This is a unique opportunity for women of Bombay to see Devika

Devika Rani as the heroine in "Jawani-ki-Hawa".

Rani in person. By her personal charm and her high family connections she has made herself very popular in Bombay society.

Empire Of India Life Assurance Company

Elsewhere in this issue appears an advertisement of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited, regarding the recent increase in their Interim Bonus rates.

It is understood that with effect from 1st March last the interim bonus has been appreciably increased to Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 per annum per Rs. 1,000 assured on whole life and endowment assurances respectively. These rates are the highest in the history of the Company; not only has the Company preserved its usual feature of providing the largest possible immediate assurance for a given outlay but by strict adherence to sound finance and progress on profitable lines, it has built up a position of such financial strength that the bonus distribution exceeds that which the low premium rates were anticipated to yield. The wisdom of the course pursued by the Company in the past is apparent and is evident by its present enviable financial position.

Khadi And Village Industries Exhibition And Swadeshi Bazar

AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE.

To-day Is The Last Day.

Opening 5 p.m. (S.T.) and Closing 10 p.m. (S.T.)

Entrance fee only one anna

Do Not Miss This Unique Opportunity.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Ar. H M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 55	12 10
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25	11 50
Poona Express	19 25	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.
TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	Ar. H M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for homeward passengers) 8 55

CHEATING CHARGE QUASHED

Magistrate Dismisses Complaint Against Railway Contractors

The charges of cheating and abetment preferred by Manilal Hathibhai Patel against Mr. Jal Jehangir Mugaseth and Mr. Otto H. Wiele were dismissed and the accused discharged by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Court. The Magistrate observed that the discharge amounted to an acquittal as charges had been framed against the accused.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

In this case the complainant alleged that he was induced to pay a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the second accused on the representation that he was to influence the B. B. & C. I. Railway to accept a tender submitted by the complainant to build the Nerbudda Bridge. The tender of another contractor was accepted and the complainant charged the accused with cheating and abetment of the offence.

Mr. Mugaseth denied the charge and stated that the complainant was a sub-contractor in his firm when he had the Back Bay Reclamation contract. The complainant had included his name in the complaint in order to extort monies.

Mr. Wiele also denied the charges and pleaded not guilty.

73 HEARINGS.

During the course of the trial, complainant was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar.-at-law, during the 73 hearings the case occupied.

The complainant admitted that at no time was there any suggestion of any money to be paid to Mr. Mugaseth in respect of the tender which he had submitted. He admitted that he was insolvent and had obtained a protection order from the High Court which was later annulled as a fraud had been practised on the High Court.

ENTRIES MADE BY "MEHTAS."

Sensational revelations of payments made to Police officers were found in the books produced in Court. The complainant denied knowledge of these entries which he stated were made by his "Mehtas."

When called upon to produce any entries which would support the complainant's story that a sum of Rs. 5,000 had been paid out, the complainant was unable to do so. The defence then succeeded in obtaining the answer from the complainant that his actual Bank balances on the date when he is alleged to have made this payment of Rs. 5,000, was only Rs. 75 in the two banks. The story that he had obtained the Rs. 5,000 on an Hundi was also discredited in cross-examination.

ALLEGED COUNTER-MOVE.

For the defence it was further contended that the complainant had made indecent overtures to the second accused's wife and a notice was sent to him calling upon him to explain his conduct. To prevent action being taken against the complainant he had filed this case.

When the case was taken up for hearing, the complainant who had obtained four previous postponements was absent and the Magistrate dismissed the complaint and discharged the accused, remarking that the discharge was equivalent to an acquittal as charges had been framed against them.

The Magistrate also ordered the books produced in Court to be kept in Court. If the complainant wanted them back he should give previous notice through the Court to the accused.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. H. Carden Noad defended Mr. J. J. Mugaseth, Mr. V. F. Couto defended Mr. O. Wiele.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 1st October 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,08,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-0 allotted 65 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. Two Crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being annas 11/8 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 8th October 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Thursday, the 10th October 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 27th September 1935, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediate Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday the 2nd October 1935 to Monday the 7th October 1935 at Rs. 99/13/3 per cent subject to the condition that their sale may be discontinued without notice at any time during that period. Three months intermediate Treasury Bills sold on 25th September 1935 amounted to Rs. 3,05,00,000.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

The School Stage.

Almost every educationist pays lip service to visual instruction. The importance and necessity of art and cultiral activities form the pet conventional text of those whose privilege it has been to lecture to educational institutions. For some strange and hitherto unexplained reason the school-stage and its incidental activities which combine the most practical elements of organised physical as well as mental work seem to have been treated not one-fourth as seriously as the usually functionless school laboratory which obtains recognition and grants almost as a matter of course.

"The Frog Pond"

"The Frog Pond" which will be staged by "The Pupil's Own School" of Vile Parle on Thursday at 9-30 at the Opera House and on Saturday in the afternoon at the same place, lifts the school stage to the same status and greater practical educative use than the school laboratory. It has originated in the School, written by and for the school and the costumes and "sets" are arranged and designed by the school. Those who have been familiar with the work of the Pupil's Own School will surely look forward to their new school stage enterprise.

A Hint To Health Department.

There are very few people who are not addicted to the habit of pan-eating. A single cup of tea from the tea shop is always followed by a "pan pati" as it is called. As the tea shops in the city have increased so also have the pan shops. As a matter of fact, pan shops are like an inevitable adjunct to the tea shops. Those who take pans often will do well to ponder over what harm bad supari or betel nut does to their health. There may be a number of people in the city suffering from asthma and tuberculosis and yet they are ignorant of the root cause, viz., the supari or the betel nut. Owing to the large demand in the city for betel nut, bad quality of betel nut is in many places sold in the city and this is responsible for a number of the citizens who consume it becoming victims to asthma or tuberculosis. Then "hing" or asafoetida sold in powder form is also adulterated by some dealers and those who use it are likely to get some trouble. A large number of sweetmeat-sellers use ingredients to prepare sweets which are harmful to health. The Health Department will do well to pay surprise visits to these places and send samples to the Municipal Analyst in the interest of health of the city and prosecute those who sell articles which are injurious to the health of the citizens.

OKHA PORT NEWS

OKHA PORT, Oct. 1.

The Port Officer wires:

S. S. "Clankieth" of Clan Line arrived on 23rd ultimo, discharged 90 tons of general cargo from Liverpool, Glasgow and Swansea and left on 24th ultimo.—A. P.

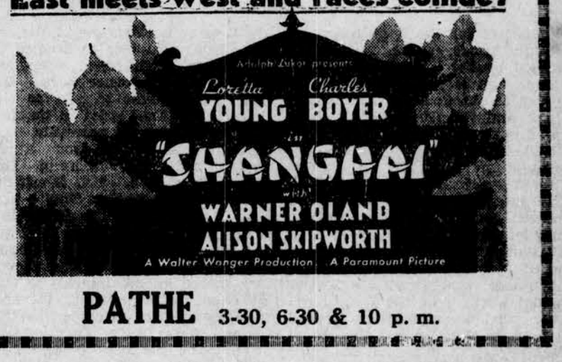
Ajmal Free Pharmacy

The Physician-in-charge writes:

The above dispensary situated at Bhendi Bazar extends free medical aid to mill-workers and poor people. It is open from 7-30—11 a.m. and each patient has to pay only one anna for entrance chit and nothing for consultation or medicines.

During the week ending September 26, 1935, the number of patients treated was 1,413.

Picturesque Shanghai . . . where East meets West and races collide!



PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

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Daily, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

BOMBAY'S PRIDE

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"A landmark in Indian film history" ("INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER").

TO-DAY 2 P. M. "ZENANA" SHOW

when, at the request of the management, DEVIKA RANI, the star of the film will be present and will address the audience.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bal House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1935

POOR DEFENCE

Sir Govind Madgaonkar's "fierce" criticism of the Special Emergency Powers Bill, now before the Legislative Council, is naturally not relished by the "Times of India" and will not, we are sure, be relished by Government. Stung by Sir Govind's description of the Bill as imposing "chronic martial law of a character not to be found even in the Punjab of Sir Michael O'Dwyer or General Dyer," our contemporary says in defence of Government that the Preamble of the Bill makes it clear that it will be enforced only "in case of emergency." Similar assurances have always been given about repressive laws in general but their futility has been abundantly proved by the way these laws have been enforced in Bombay and other parts of the country.

Violation Of Justice

As regards Sir Govind Madgaonkar's plea that the Bill is liable to be used even against innocent persons, our contemporary challenges him to cite instances of such use in the past. It is useless to take the challenge seriously as both our contemporary and Government will roundly declare that whoever has suffered under the law was guilty as a matter of fact. The question then arises as to what is a decisive test of innocence. The test recognised by Jurisprudence is that every man is presumed to be innocent unless he is proved to be guilty in a judicial trial in a Court of Law. But the evil of the law in question is that to a large extent it replaces a judicial trial by an executive fiat.

Will They Betray The Country?

Referring to Sir Govind Madgaonkar's plea that as a citizen he would be content with the protection of the ordinary law and its courts, the "Times of India" naively asks what is ordinary law and as naively suggests that the Emergency Powers Act also is part of the normal law. The essence of normal law is that the accused must always have a right to a judicial trial, and, in important cases, the right to appeal to the High Court. As Sir Govind observes, even "a person accused of the most atrocious murder or rape, in regard to whose 'prima facie' guilt a magistrate is 'satisfied that there are reasonable grounds'—even such a person in British India is entitled to a fair and open trial in Court before a disinterested judge." But so far as the present Bill is concerned, he says:

"Under these Sections 3 and 4 Prosecutor and Judge are one and the same. There is no right of trial in open Court or otherwise and no right of appeal against orders under Sections 3 and 4. The Local Legislatures cannot touch the power of superintendence and of revision of the High Court. But even this does not extend at all to orders under Sections 3 and 4 and even to sentences under Section 14 it extends more in theory than in practice since, unless there has been gross irregularity or illegality, the High Court will not interfere (Emp. v. Phansalker, 32 Bom. L. R., p. 523)."

It is futile to justify such a measure on any ground of reason. It is so obnoxious from every point of view that we still hope the non-official members of the Legislative Council will not stultify themselves and betray the country by supporting it.

Hindu Trusts Bill

The Bill for the Registration of Hindu Trusts, which was finally passed by the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday, is a measure on which the Council, the Government and the Hindu community may alike be congratulated. The Hindu community deserves congratulation particularly because it wisely refrained from opposing the measure to any appreciable extent. Mr. M. C. Pandya, whose article pleading for delay in final decision on the Bill is published on this page, is one of the few who have expressed fears about the actual working of the Bill, however good the intentions behind it may be. But we feel that these fears are groundless. A Bill like the one in question has long been necessary, and whatever defects there are in it or may be disclosed by its actual working may be soon remedied by an amending measure.

The proper working of the Bill will, to a large extent, depend upon the rules that may be made by Government under it. It was for this reason that the Select Committee added to Section 27 relating to Government's powers to make rules a Sub-clause stating that "the rules made under this section shall be laid upon the table of the Bombay Legislative Council at the session of the said Council next following and shall be liable to be modified or rescinded by a statutory motion of the said Council, and such rules shall, after notification in the local official 'Gazette,' be deemed to have been modified or rescinded accordingly." In other words the sub-clause sought to give to the Council the final voice in making rules. Government naturally opposed the sub-clause and urged that it was "ultra vires" of the Select Committee. The President rightly ruled that it was not. But a docile undiscriminating House came to Government's rescue. Immediately after the President's ruling the Revenue Secretary moved an amendment to the Sub-clause stating that, if any rules modified or rescinded by the Council were likely to frustrate any of the purposes of the Act, "Government may, by notification in the local Government 'Gazette,' declare that the modification or rescission shall have no effect, and thereupon the rules shall remain in force, as if they had not been modified or rescinded." And curiously enough the House accepted the amendment, though it neutralised the effect of the President's ruling and gave to Government the final say in deciding whether any rules are likely to frustrate any of the purposes of the Act. It is something, however, that Government will exercise the final right in making rules because of a vote of the legislature and not because of any inherent power of Government or any old convention as suggested by some officials.

Too Late

A Rome telegram says that the prospect of mobilisation in Ethiopia has made the people there pause and think. They have begun to realise facts and to talk seriously of Abyssinia's ability to put a million men in the field. It is these very people who during the last year or so had given themselves up to emotions of mad and reckless patriotism conscious of nothing but the wild dream of reviving the glory that was Ancient Rome's! One would be intensely amused at this sudden sobriety induced by the prospect of contact with cold reality were one not aware of its pathetic side also: the tragic delusion of an unfortunate people. The tragedy is still further enhanced by the thought that disillusionment has begun to dawn too late.

The Italian people have been all but stampeded into a war by Signor Mussolini. And Signor Mussolini has gone much too far to be able to retreat. War is bound to come. And it will be a war of aggression rendering sanctions inevitable. In this connection we are glad to see that the British Labour Party assembled in one of its most momentous annual sessions is likely to give unequivocal support to the enforcement of sanctions. There is no escape from the ruthless reality that is facing the world today. Signor Mussolini is not now the man to listen to moral appeals. He will grab Abyssinia if allowed to do so. He will have to be stopped by material means of resistance. Sanctions—and effective sanctions—are unavoidable and necessary.

FASCIST PROPAGANDA

How India's Attitude Towards Abyssinia Is Misrepresented

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 21.

(By Air Mail).

A great commotion is caused among the Indian community in London by the startling revelations made by Professor Amiya Chakravarty, former Secretary of Poet Tagore, now of the Balliol College, during the course of his speech on the Italo-Abyssinian situation at the premises of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, 112 Gower Street, London, W.C.1., on Thursday night under the chairmanship of the Union President, Mr. Mahomed Ayub, the young Muslim student of the local University.

Prof. Chakravarty in the course of his address to over 75 Indian students gave reasons why world opinion was against Signor Mussolini and was in support of Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopian Kingdom. The lecturer was convinced that if the world civilization was to be saved at the present moment then all people of the world must make a determined and united stand against Mussolini's war of aggression in Abyssinia. Although Prof. Chakravarty did not suggest to his Indian audience to support the British Government in its Geneva policy, he gave a broad hint that as people belonging to the coloured races of the world it was their sacred duty to stand in defence of Ethiopia.

Dictation

Prof. Chakravarty then made several grave allegations against the Fascist authorities in connection with the activities of the recently formed Federation of Indian and Ceylonese Students Abroad, whose headquarters are in Rome. Without fear of contradiction Prof. Chakravarty, who is the President of the Federation, asserted that Foreign Office in Rome was dictating this organisation of Oriental students for Italy's own advantage. "As the President of the Federation," Prof. Chakravarty said, "I am disgusted with the dictation which has come to me from time to time from the Italian Foreign Office in connection with the activities of our organisation."

Propagandist Reports

Prof. Chakravarty also complained of the propagandist reports published by the Italian Press about the Federation, which was represented day in and day out to support Mussolini and his form of Dictatorship. In July last Prof. Chakravarty was asked by the Italian authorities to speak through the microphone. It was understood that according to the usual practice, the speech delivered in English would be rendered into Italian at the conclusion of his broadcast talk. However, to the disappointment of the broadcasting authorities Prof. Chakravarty did not uphold Italian Fascist regime nor did he refrain from criticising the Fascist sense of freedom. Consequently, the translator at the end of Prof. Chakravarty's speech refused to give the Italian rendering of the Indian speaker's English speech. Not only that the following morning, practically the entire Italian press featured Prof. Chakravarty's speech with huge placards proclaiming that the spokesman of Oriental students had supported Italy to make Rome as the centre of world civilization.

Before concluding his speech, Prof. Chakravarty informed the audience that due to the attitude of the Italian authorities it had been decided to shift the headquarters of the Federation of Indian and Ceylonese Students Abroad from Rome. In the course of the discussion that followed Prof. Chakravarty's speech, the lecturer answering a member of the audience declared that the propaganda work carried on by the Italian people against Abyssinia was not worthy of that country.

Indian Student's Death

To the regret of many, news was available late on Friday (yesterday) night that N.S. Naga Ratnam, a 27-year-old South Indian student was found dead in his temporary digs at 5, Gordon Street in Bloomsbury. Police enquiries made as the result of the telephonic summons received by them from the French landlady of the Boarding House suggest that death was due to gas poisoning. I am told that when late that morning Naga Ratnam did not respond to the knock on his door given by the landlady who wanted to serve him breakfast, she sent for the police who forced their entrance to the locked room from one of the side windows. It was noticed that the body of Naga Ratnam was lying by the fireside fully dressed and covered in the bed sheets and

(Continued on page 8—Col. 4.)

HINDU TRUSTS BILL

Orthodoxy Perturbed

(By MANUBHAI C. PANDYA, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Solicitor.)

The above Bill which was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council by Divan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister, Bombay in June last and has now been passed has caused great apprehension and anxiety in the minds of the heads of temples and Mathas, Mahants, trustees and general public all over the Presidency most of whom are ignorant about the exact provisions of the Bill and its implications. It is really extraordinary that a Bill of such an important nature and affecting the public religious and charitable trusts and endowments all over the Presidency should be hustled in the Legislative Council and allowed to be passed into law within less than three months when the large bulk of people affected by its provisions which are of a serious nature and which create new offences are completely in the dark. This has stirred up in the religious circles of the Hindus great agitation. A full text of the Bill was not even published in the local vernacular papers and even an official Gujrati translation of the Bill is not available, with the result that the orthodox Hindu public have become restless and uneasy. It is understood that several telegrams from various places were sent to the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, objecting to the passing of the Bill and praying for its consideration being postponed until it was widely circulated among the public so as to give them a full and fair opportunity to consider the same in all its bearings and pronounce their opinion about the same.

Main Provisions

This Bill aims at the registration of all trusts created or existing for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature and for the filing and audit of accounts of such trusts with a view to ensure the better management thereof. The Bill will apply to Hindu public trusts having an annual gross income of not less than Rs. 2,000 which amount was since reduced to Rs. 1,000 for which Registrars will be appointed by Government in defined areas. The Registrar is empowered to enquire whether a trust is a public one, whether any property is the property of such trust, who is the manager of such trust, what is amount of gross average annual income and expenditure of such trusts and so on, and to make requisitions on manager of trusts to submit statements. The entries made by the Registrar in the register of public trusts after making the above enquiries are to be final, subject to the decision of a competent civil court. The said trusts will have to pay a certain contribution annually to meet the charges of registration thereof etc. Every manager of a public trust is enjoined to keep regular accounts of all property in the prescribed form which shall be audited annually or at intervals in the prescribed manner and a full and true statement of which shall be submitted to the Registrar. A manager committing default in furnishing the required statement of particulars republic trusts or making a false statement shall on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding Rs. 500. Similarly failure to furnish audited accounts to the Registrar and to comply with the order of the Registrar is also made penal. Non compliance with the above provisions will be deemed a criminal offence and the person guilty of the said offence will be prosecuted before a First Class or a Presidency Magistrate with the sanction of the Registrar and fined daily in a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 for every day during which the default continues. All sums due under the Act will be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Drastic And Severe

It will be seen from the above that some of the provisions of the Bill are drastic and severe and they are likely to be abused by designing persons so as to cause, as in the case of the Sarda Act, great hardship even to innocent persons. Very wide powers are given to the Registrar and his decision will be final. The definition of public trust is not very happy and it will lead to great disputes as some of the trusts which may be held to be public trusts by the Registrar may be justly claimed to be private by the trustees and the heads for good and valid reasons and yet for this they would be prosecuted. It is therefore quite necessary that there ought to be placed sufficient checks of civil courts on the powers of a Registrar, who, being an ordinary person, is likely to act summarily and without judicial considerations. New offences are also created for the first time as to which people affected by it have no knowledge.

Frankly Speaking

WELCOME DECISION

We are glad that as a result of consultations between Mr. Giri and Mr. Ruikar, it has been decided that the Joint Labour Board which represents the A.I.T.U.C. should accept Babu Rajendra Prasad's invitation and meet the Congress Labour Sub-Committee at Madras. As we have suggested so often, collaboration between the two organisations is bound to prove substantially beneficial to the cause and interests of the workers. We hope, as a result of deliberations in Madras, a practical and effective scheme of collaboration will be evolved and machinery set up for continuous contact between the two organisations. This is very necessary because problems affecting the welfare of workers are spread over a wide field and are apt to arise almost from day to day. Incidentally we must, we feel, again invite the attention of the Congress Working Committee to the regrettable fact of having omitted to take advantage of the services of the one group of Congressmen which is most keenly interested in Labour.

THE CONTRAST

The British Labour Party Conference at Brighton has unanimously carried a resolution calling for legislation which makes the maintenance of the unemployed completely a national charge and provides adequate scales of benefit without the imposition of humiliating condition. The unemployed in Britain, as in practically every free country in the world, are already largely a national charge and responsibility, although on certain humiliating conditions imposed by the present Tory Government. The resolution demands that the policy should be carried to its logical culmination. The demand will surprise no Englishman. In fact they also know that the consummation is going to be achieved sooner or later. But what a contrast it all is with conditions in India, the protectorate of England!

HALI MEMORIAL FUND

Eminent Indians from all over India are among the signatories to an appeal issued by the Hali Centenary Committee, calling upon the country to co-operate in making the Centenary celebrations on October 26 a success and asking for financial aid to the Hali Memorial School at Panipat. This School was started in 1911 as a memorial of the great poet by the Hali Memorial Fund Association. Since then it has been doing excellent service. But more funds are now required to stabilize and strengthen its financial condition and advantage has been taken of the occasion of the Centenary to appeal for donations. We strongly endorse the appeal and hope generous donors will be spontaneously coming forth with all they can give. A grateful and living nation would have raised a really magnificent memorial to such a great national figure as Hali. Let it not be said that Indians, especially Muslims, could not even maintain a High School in memory of one of the greatest Urdu poets of modern times.

IDIOTIC, IF TRUE

If the facts are as reported, Jodhpur is foolishly following the foolish example of Kolhapur in restricting Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. Notices are said to have been served on certain leaders of Jodhpur by the local C. I. D. directing them not to observe Gandhi Week by organising processions, public meetings or any other public demonstrations. The height of absurdity is reached by a warning to the leaders not to hawk khadi by going out in groups because, forsooth, that may result in the boycott of other goods directly or indirectly. If the higher authorities do not forthwith withdraw such silly orders, if they have been issued, they will be only making themselves ridiculous before the eyes of the world. Meanwhile such arbitrary methods of administration in States should make all Indians more determined than ever to replace the autocracy in the States by full responsible Government.

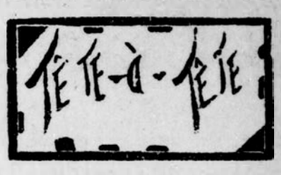
WHAT IS A MINORITY?

In view of a recent resolution of the Government of India regarding the recruitment of minorities in the public services, Rao Bahadur Vandekar asked Government in the Legislative Council certain questions as to what precisely they meant by the term "minorities" and which were the minorities they recognised as such. It was obviously an important question but the Revenue and Finance Member failed to give a precise and comprehensive reply. He only stated that in addition to the communities named by the questioner Muslims and "Depressed" classes were also included among minorities and added that as the question related to a Central subject Government were not in a position to answer it. Government have partially answered the question and might as well have answered it fully and precisely in consultation with the Central Government as in various ways the question must concern all provinces. Any majority can be cut up into minorities, but if Government recognise only some minorities as such, as, say, privileged minorities, they ought to state which are all the minorities they have recognised or are about to recognize.

-PRESS VIEWS-

A Disastrous Policy

According to an "Associated Press" message dated the 16th instant the Mussalmans of the Punjab connected with the Shahidganj Mosque agitation have been carrying on a "Buy Muslim" campaign and Pir Jamiat Ali Shab is reported to have said as follows in the course of his address to a Muslim congregation at the Lahore Shahi Mosque: "You should not let a single pie of your own earning to go outside your community. You should buy articles from Muslims even if you are charged more and should not buy from non-Muslims even if you are charged 50 per cent. less." In connexion with this the Secretary, Shiromoni Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, the premier Sikh religious body in the Punjab, has issued a statement regretting the boycott preached by the Muslim leader and saying that the S. G. P. C. could also advise the Sikhs and others to take retaliatory measures effectively. No one, the Secretary says, can minimize the results of boycotting the Muslim tongawallas, shoe-makers, weavers, tailors, dyers, etc. The S. G. P. C., however, believes, as the Secretary says, that such communal strife spells economic strangling of each other and is of the nature of an ill-wind that does no good to anyone. On the other hand, these measures as the Secretary says, aggravate the situation which is already serious. "The S. G. P. C. will, therefore," says the statement, "in the interest of peace, for the present refrain from advising the Sikhs to adopt boycott measures and it hopes that Muslims who have, no doubt, thrown out these suicidal threats in the heat of the moment, will not carry them out and compel other communities to resort to retaliation". We too apprehend that the mutual boycott that the Muslims and the non-Muslims may have recourse to may result in disastrous consequences, which both the parties will have ultimately to repent. We must say that for the present the S. G. P. C. has taken up the right attitude and we fervently hope that our co-religionists in the Punjab, while carrying on the Shahidganj mosque agitation, will further think over this matter and come to a final decision acceptable to all reasonable-minded people.—"Mussalman."



IN THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

"Mr. Tairsee paid a tribute to the Hindu community which he wanted to move with the times."

Bravo! But how would he do it?

* * * *

While on an official visit to Wardha, the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division saw Mahatma Gandhi also.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao should demand an explanation from the Commissioner.

* * * *

In a typically Anglo-Indian defence of the Cr. L. A. A. against Sir Govind Madgaonkar's attack, Bori Bundar makes the profound observation that law is not "static".

Quite so, and if, in India, it cannot move forwards let it rush backwards.

* * * *

"The nominated bloc," says the "Statesman" of Calcutta reviewing the Assembly session just concluded, "continues to vote obediently, but to rebut the idea that its oratory and personal independence of reason are at a discount."

If this is a subtle attempt at a Chestertonian paradox, our Anglo-Indian contemporary must try again. But we advise caution in further attempts. It has almost given the whole game away!

* * * *

The "Echo de Paris" testifies that "when Britain enters an undertaking she stands by her word."

And when she walks out, she takes her word also with her.

But we understand the French journal's generalisation and we appreciate it.

* * * *

Shades Of Caruso And Galli Curci.

"With the special approval of Signor Mussolini anti-gas propaganda is being carried on by means of gramophone records."

—Reuter.

Special approval was probably necessary to avoid dangerous misunderstanding on the part of the sensitive Duce.

* * * *

Abyssinian women are said to have received orders for general mobilization "calmly".

How very unladylike!

But then they are uncivilised Blacks you know.

* * * *

A Lahore paper calls Signor Mussolini "A New Napoleon."

Minus, we earnestly hope, Waterloo and St. Helena, if not Moscow, which unfortunately, appears to be inevitable.

* * * *

ROME, Sept. 30.

"The prospect of imminent mobilization in Ethiopia seems to have made the people here pause and think."

This is bad.

Another speech—on a gas bag for preference—by the Duce is indicated.

But what HAD "the people" been thinking up to this time?

* * * *

Unless Germany pays the League five million gold francs, says a Geneva message, before October 20 she will be obliged to remain a member of the League.

We wish some of the clubs and other institutions followed the League's example.

Anyway it is a nice problem for the Fuhrer—more ticklish than the one which baffled the Prince of Denmark!

* * * *

Says an Empire paper:—

"To-day Churchill boasts a magnificent natural port and considerable freight facilities."

Does he? But, of course, he does.

Oh, sorry, very sorry, the allusion is to Canada's northern most port on the shores of Hudson Bay.

* * * *

Court Brings About Re-Union Of Husband And Wife.

—Headline.

These officious Daniels!

* * * *

"I am a woman of few words," announced the haughty mistress to the new maid.

"If I beckon with my finger, that means come."

"Suits me, mum," replied the girl. "I'm a woman of few words myself. If I shake me head, that means I ain't comin'."

Ethiopia Prepared For Long War

Large Supplies Of Food Buried In Various Spots Around Headquarters

(Special Cable)

ADDIS ABABA, September 30.

Ras Kassa, Commander of the northern armies a quarter-million strong, has made preparations for war lasting for two or three years.

He has laid in large supplies of food which are buried in various spots around the headquarters.

Twice weekly, an aeroplane service keeps him in close touch with the Emperor, who will probably supervise the operations on the Ogaden front, and also the third front east of Dessie.

WILL FRENCH FLEET HELP BRITISH?

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Sept. 30

Official circles deny any knowledge of the reported British request for an assurance that France will come to the aid of the British Fleet if attacked by Italy in the Mediterranean.

It is now authoritatively stated that an urgent meeting of the Cabinet will possibly be held at noon to-morrow.

Observers are of the opinion that the rush to hold the meeting is inspired by the desire of the French Government to reach a decision that may be presented to the British Cabinet on October 2.

MORE TROOPS LEAVE ITALY

NAPLES, Sept 30

Another 15,000 troops left Naples bringing the total for the week to over 30,000.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ANTI-GAS PROPAGANDA

ROME, September 30.

An armoured train, equipped with six-inch guns, will shortly operate along the line between Rome and Genoa. The train is intended to guard the line from attack by air and sea, especially the coastal stretch between Civita Vecchia and Pisa, and the neighbourhood of the naval base at Spezia.

Another train, equipped anti-gas devices, will begin in October a tour in the southern Italy, demonstrating at every town the best means of combating gas attacks.

With the special approval of Signor Mussolini anti-gas propaganda is being carried out by means of gramophone records.—Reuter.

REFORM OF FILM CENSORSHIP

Just Grievance Of Producers

"It is a pity that the Central Government does not pay adequate attention to the question of the reform of Film Censorship," observed a prominent member of the Motion Picture Society of India, in an interview.

"A good deal of attention has now been directed to this question," he continued, "thanks to the initiative taken by Mr. R. R. Bakhale in drawing the attention of the Government of Bombay to the necessity of making the Board of Film Censors a really democratic institution. Mr. Bakhale deserves praise for his keenness in ventilating this just grievance of the producers."

The Motion Picture Society, he concluded, has repeatedly impressed upon Provincial Governments the necessity for appointing representatives of public bodies on the Board of Film Censors. And the Government of Madras had accepted the suggestion and acted upon it.

It will be recalled that Dr. Deshmukh the President of the Society, voiced accurately the public demand in this matter when he emphasised that more intimate contact between the public and the producers on the one part, and the censors on the other, was entirely necessary, if the charges sometimes made that partiality is observed in the censoring of films or that portions are deleted on grounds unintelligible to the public and very annoying to the producers, is to be successfully met by the authorities.

LAST DAY OF GANDHI JAYANTI

Mass Meeting On Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a mass meeting at Chaupati to-day (Wednesday), at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), it being the last day of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. Sjt. Bhulabnai J. Desai, will preside and Sjt. T. Prakasam of Madras and other local leaders will address.

Public are cordially invited to grace the meeting and thus make the concluding function of Gandhi Jayanti a great success.

RAJEN BABU FOR CHAPRA

PATNA, Oct. 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad left for his village home in Chapra for a week. He returns to Patna to attend the meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee on October, 9. United Press..

PREPARING FOR ITALIAN ATTACKS

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 30.

The Ethiopian General Staff believe that the Italians are planning an attack from Assab; Eritrea and three Italian attacks may be launched simultaneously from there from Asmara and from Somaliland.

Italian troops are reported to be chafing at inactivity and it is thought the offensive cannot long be delayed.—Reuter.

NO BLANK CHEQUE TO EXECUTIVE

(Continued from Page 1.)

abetment was no good for that. As for manifestations of terrorism, Sir Robert Bell thought that the Bombay Presidency was fortunate in having very little more than an inclination to terrorism. Several young men seemed to have these inclinations, and he hoped the House might not think it unwise to enact such provisions.

THE "RED."

Last of all, the Home Member turned to the major point of Communism which, he said, was a movement that was growing serious. It was the class war struggle that lay at its root.

"The aims of Communism," he stated, "are world-wide and the Third Internationale is the meeting-point of Communist parties all over the world."

Continuing, the Home Member stated that all Communist organisations were bound by the rules laid down by Moscow which was headquarters of Communists. The Communists held a Congress each year, and they had their seventh annual Congress only recently. Delegates from India did not attend these Congresses, because Government refused them passports.

The Home Member next read to the House extracts from official reports bearing on matters in question, dealing exhaustively with several aspects of Communism.

ETERNAL LEASE OF LIFE.

Coming later on to the duration of the Bill, he stated that it was advisable to have this bill on the statute book permanently.

"Democracy requires the hands of the Cabinet to be strengthened, and in doing so, the members of the House need not heed sentimental objections. The present Act is the more necessary, in view of the coming reforms," pleaded Sir Robert, as he finally recommended the bill to the House.

The President was on his feet to put the first reading to the House, when Rao Saheb Kulkarni rose up with the motion that the consideration of the bill be postponed to next Tuesday. His grounds for moving the motion were that the bill was published late, and that its late publication had not left the members any time to study the bill or to table timely amendments and also to receive the previous assent of the Governor-General necessary for the several of the amendments.

Sir Robert Bell opposed the motion, but the President on voices declared "Ayes have it."

MOVE FOR POSTPONEMENT FAILS.

Sir Robert Bell challenged a division. The motion was ultimately lost, only 37 voting in favour as against 44 who opposed it.

A question was raised as to which of the amendments required the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

The Home Member assured the House that the Government would do all in their power to expedite such sanction, if that had been applied for. Discussion on this point had not finished, when the House adjourned for tea interval.

BAKHALE'S INDICTMENT

After this prilliminary discussion was over, general discussion on the first reading of the Bill began.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, speaking as a member of the Servants of India Society, the objects of which are well-known in India and abroad, said that the present Bill proposed to deal with Communist, Terrorist and Civil Disobedience movements, for which there was not a single word in the Act of 1932. That Bill was meant for all persons, including the members of this august body, but the present Bill affected all citizens in the Presidency. It was a piece of legislation that would interfere with the personal liberties and affect the legitimate activities of all.

EMERGENCY BECOMES NORMAL.

Where lay the origin of this Bill? It lay in those ordinances which were promulgated to meet an emergency that had arisen. That emergency was supposed to run a normal course of three years, when the 1932 Act was passed. And now, after one year of ordinance rule and three years of 1932 Act, those emergencies are expected to continue for ever. What was emergency then, is now going to be normality. If it is so, God help this country.

"Governed by the British Government for over 150 years, with ordinance regime and three years of special powers Act, if this Presidency has not yet achieved its normal condition, that is hardly creditable to the Government.

After having secured all powers that they could invent, if the Government had not succeeded in their task, would they ever succeed? asked Mr. Bakhale.

He next recalled Sir Frederick Sykes' address to the House in 1929, when he told the House that the time had not yet (then) come to take back the emergency measures. Furtheron, the 1932 Act maintained that its provisions were required only to fight the Civil Disobedience movement. Now, the present Bill says that the provisions of the Bill are to be used against Communists and Terrorists.

Speaking for himself, Mr. Bakhale said that he could hardly appreciate such acrobatic feats on the part of the Government.

Coming to civil disobedience, mass civil disobedience had been suspended and withdrawn. Mr. Bakhale read out to the House extracts from annual Government reports stating that Civil Disobedience was on the decline.

Where was then the necessity of provisions to be used against the Civil Disobedience movement? Even the new Criminal Law Amendment Act Bill passed by certification only recently did not contain sections referring to Civil Disobedience movement which were embodied in the original Bill. Why then did the Bombay Government need these powers?

Turning to the Home Member's point against Communism and Communists, Mr. Bakhale stated that the most dangerous part of the legislation was that nowhere in it, Communism was defined, nor anywhere was it said what exactly it meant. A blank cheque was demanded by the Government. Youths in colleges and outside wished to know what Nazism was or Fascism meant, and often they would discuss and debate such questions. The present legislation would stand in their way. Did Govenment, asked Mr. Bakhale, hope to stop the process of evolution in thought that was coming with new ideas.

MOSCOW AND WHITEHALL.

Replying to the Home Member's contention that the Communists derived their inspiration from abroad, Mr. Bakhale asked: "what about those that receive their inspiration from Whitehall?"

It was not a question of receiving of inspiration from outside at all.

What a terrorist is or what terrorism connotes is also not said anywhere in this Act. Punjab, where there had been acts of terrorism, had enacted such a law but Mr. Bakhale begged to point out that the provisions of the Punjab Act were not so stringent as those of the present Bill meant for the Bombay Presidency, where terrorism existed only in the imagination of the Government.

Having thus dealt with the contentions raised by the Hon'ble mover of the bill, Mr. Bakhale proceeded to read certain important extracts from Sir Govind Madgaonkar's statement on the bill to show to the House how "repulsive, repressive and drastic" were the provisions of the present bill.

GO TO THE ROOT CAUSE.

Proceeding, Mr. Bakhale said that the economic distress was the root cause of all things, and unless Government had done their part to cure this disease, no Ordinances or Acts of the type of the present one would help the Government.

SPARE THE PARTING KICK.

Concluding, Mr. Bakhale warned the members about legislatures under the new constitution, and begged them not to be a party to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bakhale craved the Sind members not to give a "parting kick" by voting in favour of the bill.

Mr. Gazdar: "Give us a parting dinner".

Mr. Bakhale: The beggar of the Servants of India Society as I am, I will go with a begging bowl and give you a party no doubt. But that only shows the mentality of your party."

Mr. Bakhale was on his feet for over an hour and half, and his passionate plea coupled with the able exposition of the bill that he made earned him resounding applause from all quarters of the House.

OPPOSITION TO S. E. P. BILL

Non-Brahmin Party Members Decide To Vote Against Measure

POONA, Sept 30.

An informal meeting of the members of the Bombay Non-Brahmin Party was held last evening in Poona City with Mr. Bhaskarao Jadhav in the Chair.

There was a good deal of discussion at the outset with regard to the exact purpose and scope of this meeting. It was finally agreed that it was only an informal meeting of the members and workers of the Non-Brahmin Party and not a meeting of the Party as such. It was also decided to keep the meeting not open to the press.

It is understood that the meeting decided to call a conference of the Non-Brahmin Party some time in December in Poona. A committee of 15 members with Mr. J. J. More M.L.C., was appointed to draw up the programme of work of the party under the reforms.

The meeting also considered the attitude of the Party towards the Special Emergency Powers Bill and the Tobacco Bill, which are to be considered during the present session of the Bombay Legislative Council. It is understood that the meeting was generally in favour of the non-Brahmin members of the Council opposing these Bills.—A. P.

BENDA CASE PROCEEDINGS

Examination Of Approvers Concludes

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 1.

After the examination of Private John Thompson, the fourth and last approver in the Benda raid case, the examination of the approvers concluded to-day in the Sessions.

Private Thompson in the course of his statement deposed how the village was raided and men and women assaulted. He said that he saw Mertaugh felling a village woman and attempting to rape her. Adding further, Thompson said that while retreating from Benda, his party met with an Indian cyclist when, despite the cyclist's protest, Mertaugh asked his companions to hit the cyclist saying that it mattered little as long as the victim was a black.

After Private Thompson, four more witnesses belonging to Benda were examined, who in the course of their statement, narrated how they were assaulted and their property damaged by the soldiers.

The hearing will continue during the 'Dasara' vacation.—United Press.

NON-VIOLENCE AS A SOCIAL FORCE

Munshi Sees In It Big Possibilities For Parliamentary Activity

APPEALS TO MAHATMA TO COME BACK AND LEAD

"Through the introduction of the spirit of Satyagraha into Parliamentary activity, the Congress will be able to reduce the evils which the New Constitution seeks to perpetuate. I believe that through such Parliamentary activity, the country and the Congress will be stronger than before," said Mr. K. M. Munshi, in the course of his lecture on "Non-violence as a Social Force."

The lecture was delivered at the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening.

MIGHTY SOCIAL FORCE.

Mr. Munshi added "Gandhi ji as a result of his efforts for the past twenty years, made the gospel of non-violence a social force. The eyes of the whole world has been focussed on this great man, who was no more a man of the earth. He had become the guide, philosopher and friend of all Indians. Through this social force of his, Gandhi ji had created a steel frame, which the mightiest power on earth had failed to break."

Mr. S. K. Patil in introducing the speaker of the day, said that this was the last lecture of the series organised by the B.P.C.C. The subject chosen was the nearest to Gandhiji's heart. There was a tendency both in India and outside to feel that the doctrine of Non-violence was the doctrine of despair. Hence it was necessary that further explanation of the gospel was necessary. The more said about the gospel, the more does one get interested in it. Mr. K. M. Munshi had made a minute study of it.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of his lecture said that he meant to take stock of all that had happened during the last twenty years after Mahatma Gandhi discovered the gospel of Satyagraha. Gandhiji was great as an individual, but he was greater as the creator of a great social force. He had become the guide, philosopher and friend of the Indians in their time of need. Gandhiji, said the speaker, was no longer of the earth. His Satyagraha or Non-violence was a social force in the widest sense of the term.

FIERY ORDEAL.

Continuing, the speaker said that none could achieve anything unless one invited and went through a fiery ordeal. If one had to be free, one would have to bear all sufferings. Non-violence was till now the law of the individual. Gandhiji had made of it a law of social development which could be utilised for attaining nationhood, political freedom and equitable economic adjustments.

HE IS A TRUE HERO.

The speaker referred to the glorious example of the effect and achievements of non-violence as a social force. He said that the volunteer, who bore the shower of lathies on his head without raising a finger was more heroic than a soldier, who intoxicated by the drum beats, rushed into war with his gun. Faith in the law of non-violence was not a matter of logic. It could only be acquired by passing through the fiery ordeal of self-invited suffering, cheerfully borne. What had been useful only to an individual so far, had been brought into the service of social development and national growth by Mahatma Gandhi. This law was the only substitute for armed revolution and war. By the operation of this law as Gandhiji had worked it, India had a full equipment of agencies necessary for national advance to Swaraj.

MAHATMA'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

He said that due to Gandhiji's efforts during the last twenty years, India had to-day leaders who could create ideas, who could by deeds focus the minds and wills of the people on themselves. It was due to his efforts also, that the country possessed the great Congress organisation; a well-knit group of workers, who loyally carried out the message of the leaders, which inculcated and enforced discipline, and in action formed a shock brigade or a steel frame, as the necessity arose. Now there was a machinery for propaganda, which spread the doctrines, formulated motives, guided the popular mind, and created public opinion, converting ideas into active sentiments and weaving individual wills into a network of common will. Here the speaker referred to the Press which was controlled by the magnates, and said that it was the social force of non-violence, which compelled even the Anglo-Indian and other critical papers to give publicity to what Gandhiji said.

PHILOSOPHY OF MASS ACTION.

Continuing Mr. Munshi said, that mass action, social or political which the law of non-violence had evolved was more efficacious, because it created a spontaneous impulse in the individuals to exercise collective will. It eliminates the camouflage.

Non-violence as a social force was not limited to mere politics. In the determination to use khadi and promote village industries lies the germ of a coming economic satyagraha. The Harijan movement might assume in the future a tremendous form of rebuilding Indian Society afresh.

"MAHATMA, COME BACK TO US"

Concluding, Mr. Munshi said: "Non-violence as a social force can equally be utilised for the purification and uplift of Parliamentary life. To Mahatma Gandhi therefore, our appeal will only be, to come back once more to us and to create irresistable and incorruptible Parliamentary party, which through the technique of Satyagraha, would overcome the evils which the constitution seeks to perpetuate."

Mr. Munshi added that the message of non-violence that had been given by Mahatma Gandhi was the same message that had been given to humanity by Christ and Buddha. The law of non-violence was an eternal law, while the law of violence was short-sighted. The future of the world lay in non-violence.

With a vote of thanks from Mr. Patil, the meeting terminated.

PUNJAB TO FOLLOW SUIT

Cr. Law Act To Be Made Permanent

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

In the next session of the Punjab Council which, commences in the third week of October, the Punjab Government would propose permanent re-enactment of the local Criminal Law Act and also move consideration of the State aid to Industries Bill and a bill giving Government power to take control of a public utility service upto three months to enable it to arrange a settlement of the disputes involved. It is expected that a final vote will be taken in the next session on two important private bills relating to Immoral Traffic and Indebtedness. The session is expected to last for at least one month.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*

HERE'S SOMETHING, WADE!—A SCRAP OF PAPER WITH A NAME ON IT!
AH!—GIVE IT TO ME!
LOOK!—SOME ONE'S PUTTING OUT THE LIGHT!—
MIKE!—HE SNATCHED THAT SCRAP OF PAPER OUT OF MY HAND!—GRAB HIM!
I CAN'T SEE A THING—WHERE IS HE? WHO IS HE?
IT'S—BATEMAN!
IT CAN'T BE—BATEMAN'S DEAD!—IT CAN'T BE!
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The Pope And Abyssinia

HIS JUSTIFICATION OF ITALIAN AGGRESSION EXAMINED

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one of those who cannot help blaming the attitude of the Pope in the present dispute between Italy and Abyssinia, (His Holiness is reported in the English papers to have recently blessed the Italian Army proceeding to Africa, and to have justified Mussolini's designs on Abyssinia) I quite agree with the points raised by your correspondent, "Ultra-Montanist," regarding the one-sided policy the Pope has hitherto followed on this affair. A careless reader may think that "Ultra-Montanist" is justifying the Pope: in reality he has only exposed his policy and has shown how shrewd and diplomatic the Vatican can be when its own interest is involved.

"Ultra-Montanist," in effect, admits that the Pope does not speak on public affairs except after a deep and careful study of the subject. We certainly see this in this Italo-Abyssinian dispute. The Pope, undoubtedly, has deeply and carefully considered the question in so far as it would, or not, affect the interests of the Vatican and not of civilization at large which the Pope seems to have relegated to the second plane. I dare say the Pope is not the only statesman in the world who studies a question deeply. Every other statesman would study just as deeply any question when it sorely concerns the interest he represents.

"Ultra-Montanist" next goes to explain the position of the Pope and tries to show that his is a very delicate one. Why delicate? Because, in the first instance, the Pope is an Italian. Being an Italian, he cannot, go against the Italians and must naturally side with them. Here, it is no longer a question of impartial judgment on the ethical merit of a question by the Head of a Church which claims to be absolutely detached from mundane or materialistic affairs and is only interested in the spiritual guidance of mankind. "Ultra-Montanist" debunks the whole thing and shows it in its true colour. From what "Ultra-Montanist" has shown, it is evident that the designs of a Catholic country on another man's country is not a question of morality on which the Head of the Catholic Church is expected to pronounce himself with impartiality and unambiguity. It becomes a diplomatic consideration. The Pope must carefully consider whether he is going to cause offence or not to one who has been his benefactor, would he not be accused of ingratitude if he did speak truly and frankly as a man of God!

According to "Ultra-Montanist" this question has been deeply studied by the Pope and after careful deliberation His Holiness has decided to accord his moral support to Mussolini (Must be Loony, as they call him in America). Mussolini has been a benefactor to an Italian, who is the head of the Vatican, therefore it will be unpatriotic and an ingratitude for that Italian to tell Mussolini the plain truth about his designs! This seems, in a nutshell the policy of the Pope according to "Ultra-Montanist" and who will say that he is wrong?

In all this one wonders what "Christ, the King of Kings" in his humble Palestine surroundings 1,900 years ago would have said if a similar problem was to be decided by him? Would he have adopted the attitude of "His sole representative on Earth" if he ever dreamt at all that he would ever be so represented. (Christ believed in the imminent ending of the world during the life time of his disciples and consequently attached no importance to worldly consideration of any kind). Would Christ have acted in the manner the Pope has done? "Ultra-Montanist," probably will tell us all about it.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Byculla, Oct. 1.

Parsi Girls & The Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. M. M. Banaji's letter on the above subject which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" I am hastening to seek the hospitality of your valuable columns to express freely, frankly and dispassionately my entire and unequivocal concurrence in the views expressed so forcefully and without any demur or deter by Mr Banaji. It must be said to his credit that he has not talked with his tongue in his cheek or minced matters, just to play to the gallery or placate the public or the cinema-going populace or proprietors.

Just as under the name of religion many a frantic and furious act of fanatism, torture and torment pass current, so under the name of Art, coated vice, obscene observances, dressed up and disgusting frivolities nudity and nudeness, unholy love and unseemly sentimentality and sensational and passion-igniting doings sometimes hold sway and are light-hearted licensed virtues.

Though a Mahomedan and a staunch votary of Islam, I am speaking not only for my own community but in the interest and general behoof and well-being of all sister communities without distinction of caste, colour or creed. In these days of culture and advance men feel crucially unhappy and curiously uncomfortable. Just think of Signor Marconi offering to place the 'Death Ray' at the disposal of Il Duce.

There are plays and plays; performances and performances; cinemas and cinemas. Cinema exhibitors, actors, stars and stardom are not spectators. There is as much a danger of good dramas and stage performances going wrong as the best of cinemas becoming faulty and frivolous.

Cinemas crop up here, there and everywhere on the fallen greatness of the stage. We have too many of them, good, bad and indifferent; quite a surfeit. It is difficult to choose or make a selection between cinemas and American cotton futures. From small children and grown up and educated folks down to the ignorant and illiterate mass, beggars, hawkers and vendors, thieves and badmashes, jailbirds and jackals dressed up in gaudy raiments rush to the cinema.

In concluding the writer would again point out that it is not a Parsee question or agitation at all but it is the question of the "Abru and Izzat" of all the sister communities as well. The writer's object is to warn them.—Yours, etc.,

MAZHARUL HAQUE GOUR,
M. D. (Washington),
Homeopath.

11 Motlibai Street.

War Risk In Marine Insurance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently all the insurance companies have increased their rate of premium for war risk in marine insurance for all European ports by 1/8 per cent and for China and Japan Ports by 1/20 per cent at present, on account of the expected trouble between Italy and Abyssinia.

I was surprised to read such notices from insurance companies, with whom I am well connected, especially when they are asking for an increase in the rate for China and Japan Ports. I cannot understand what risk is there for liners running between India and China-Japan Ports, even if, supposing there be war between Italy and Abyssinia? In this case, the war will have practically nothing to do between the waters of India and China-Japan, as there is no Italian colony in the East. Therefore, there is no possibility of fighting to be resumed in the Eastern waters. It will be better, if the insurance companies will try to clarify the action they have taken.

Further, I wish to draw the attention of the insurance companies to a similar incident that took place in the year 1932 between Japan and China (in Manchuria and Shanghai). The insurance companies had not increased the premium for war risk in the Western waters (European ports), although there was every possibility of a would war at that time, as it is believed to-day.

It will be wise for the insurance companies to reconsider their decision in the matter for Eastern waters at the earliest opportunity. Further, we are afraid about the competition of Japanese insurance companies, who are very keen to capture business from Indian exporters. Japanese buyers have also been trying to seek every opportunity to propose Indian shippers to get insured with Japanese companies. They proposed this to many Indian shippers at the time of heavy typhoon damage, which occurred last year in Japan, and for which, all the local insurance companies refused to pay claim, while Japanese companies paid for the same to get more patronage.

There is every possibility of Japanese companies trying to take advantage of the present situation in order to get hold of the business from Indian exporters to China-Japan.—Yours, etc.

"K. P. B."

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SEWRI 'DACOITY' CASE

Approvers Story Of Division Of Booty

The approver in the Sewri Dacoity case who denied all knowledge of the crime at the last hearing promised to make a full disclosure of the story of the dacoity when the hearing was resumed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Court on Tuesday.

MASKS AND TORCHES.

In this case, six Pathans, three of whom are absconding, are alleged to have committed on the morning of July 3 last a dacoity at Sewree Cross Road. Wearing masks and armed with deadly weapons and torches, they entered the room of one Banubai Abdulreheman and decamped with a booty of ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 940.

Sulemanshah Miriamshah, the approver, had denied all knowledge of the crime at the last hearing and stated that a confession was extorted from him under threats by the police.

On Tuesday however when he was recalled by Mr. C. B. Velkar, the police prosecutor, he stated that he was threatened by various Pathans associated with the accused from the Court verendah that if he would make a disclosure of facts, he would get twenty years' jail.

He then began to narrate the plan that was hatched by Mir Hyder Jainatkhan, the first accused.

The plan succeeded, and within fifteen minutes they came out with the booty tied in a "Dhoti."

Witness then narrated how the booty was divided.

The case stands adjourned to to-day (Wednesday).

FERGUSSONIANS ANNEX NORTHCOTE SHIELD

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

The Fergusson College annexed the Northcote Cricket Shield after 15 years when they defeated the Rajaram College of Kolhapur by 70 runs. The victory was unexpected though non-the-less well-deserved. Rajaram Mians found themselves in an solvent position having had only 100 runs to make with eight wickets in hand but the Fergusson bowlers played havock this morning shattering the confidence of the visitors and dismissing their remaining players quite cheap.

Miss Gangubai of Karnatak will give a concert at 9 p.m. to-night at the Jinnah Hall in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti.

FASCIST PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 6).

rugs. Ventilations, doors and windows were severely fastened and even the key-hole was stuffed with cotton wool.

Letter To Brother

It is understood that Naga Ratnam was reading for law. He was staying in the suburbs of Kent with another Indian student, who was looked upon by him (Ratnam) as his guardian. About a fortnight ago Naga Ratnam left for London on a month's holiday. Until a late hour on Thursday night, he was at the premises of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel. He bore a cheerful look and played billiards and other indoor games The police found two letters by the side of the dead body, one was addressed to the Metropolitan Police and the other to the brother of Naga Ratnam in Madras. In his letter to the brother, Naga Ratnam is stated to have expressed his disappointment with his failures in the Bar examinations. He is also understood to have complained that he was short of money. On the receipt of the tragic news Naga Ratnam's friend from Kent arrived in London later in the afternoon. He was surprised with the contents of Naga Ratnam's letter to his brother as the deceased never complained of money to him. Inquest on the dead body will be opened by the St. Pancras Coroner on Monday next.

Tickets To Swimming Pool

I am told by the Secretary of the recently appointed Indian Committee that the Southern Railway which had refused to issue rail tickets to coloured people to a certain Swimming Pool has withdrawn the ban. No reason for this step has been given by the railway authorities, but it is understood that the Railway Company realised that under statutory regulations their former action was open to a legal challenge. The Committee, however, met on Saturday last and co-opted a few more members, which includes Mr. G. S. Dara, the editor of "United India" and Secretary of the Gandhi Society in London. Mr. Dara is also the Secretary of the Indian Congress League in London. This reminds me of the talk that I had recently with Jimmie Maxton, the Chairman of the Independent Labour Party. In the course of our chat on the Indian question I understood from Mr. Maxton that the Independent Labour Party looks to Mr. G. S. Dara for advice in shaping its Indian policy. As Mr. Maxton put it "Mr. Dara is the friend and adviser of the Party in its Indian activities." Naturally, he is the Secretary of the Indian Section of the I.L.P

Places Of Pilgrimage

A lecture on "The Eight Great Places of Buddhist Pilgrimage" was given in London on Wednesday to the India Society by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sanni, late Director-General of Archaeology in India. The lecturer said that those sacred places, which were maintained with care and adorned with religious edifices during the palmy days of Buddhism, fell into ruins about the twelfth century They remained buried and forgotten until the Archaeological Department in India took up the task of exploring them. "Followers of Buddhism throughout the world," he said, "may well be grateful to the Government of India, and to Sir John Marshall and other officers of the Department, whose researches have enabled them to resume their holy pilgrimages which have been interrupted for several centuries."

"Don't" For New Arrivals

Another important activity during the week in the interest of Indian students was the step taken by the non-official Indian Students' Advisory Committee of which Mr. R. S. Nehra, the editor of the "Indian" and Dr. C. L. Katial are the leading figures. The Committee met on Saturday last. Only one member absented owing to his approaching bar examination. The Committee adopted several useful suggestions made by Dr. Katial, some of which will be given effect to immediately, before the arrival of fresh arrivals of students from India. The Committee is bringing out a handbook of "Don'ts" for the benefit of new comers who will be made familiar through this book with the "Don'ts" of the English people Thus, the Committee hopes, the new comers will be spared the experience of acquainting themselves with the habits and manners of the people of this country. Similarly, another publication which is at present under compilation is a Guide to studies for the benefit of those Indian students who would be in need of advice about their scholastic career in the British Isles. The Committee is drawing up a list of boarding houses, hotels and restaurants where Indian students are not only welcome, but are treated on terms of equality with people of the White races. Speaking on behalf of the Committee, Dr. Katial told me that, the object of the Committee is to do all it can to minimise the inconvenience caused to the new comers from India. He also assured me that the non-Official Advisory Committee is not formed with a view to hamper the work of the Educational Department of the Indian High Commissioner.

"Near East And India"

It is announced that the "Near East and India" will change its title beginning with the next issue to "Great Britain and the East," in order to reflect the widened scope of the journal since it came under the proprietorship of Mr. C. G. Hancock last autumn. The paper will maintain its present policy and "endeavour to interpret in a fuller degree Great Britain to the East and the East to Great Britain." A new feature, begun last week, will be a monthly full-page cartoon by Mr. C. W. Cain, who recalls by his "On the Bridge of Sighs" in relation to the Italo-Abyssinian question a famous Tenniel cartoon. Mr. Kenneth Williams, the well-known authority on Near and Middle Eastern affairs and the biographer of King Ibn Sa'ud, has been appointed general editor, and Mr. R. W. Brock, who has had 23 years' experience of newspaper editing in India, will continue in charge of the large section devoted to "Federal India and Burma."

First To Link Congress With Masses

Bombay Honours Memory Of Dr. Besant

Moving Tributes were paid to the memory of the late Dr. Annie Besant on the occasion of the birthday celebration at Blavatsky Lodge on Tuesday evening at a representative meeting held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided, and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Yusuf J. Meherally, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, F. J. Ginwala and I. J. Taraporewala were the speakers.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, after paying tribute to the qualities of head and heart of Dr. Besant and to her contribution to the Indian Nation, said it was a matter of shame that nothing tangible had been done to preserve her memory in a befitting manner.

He said that a meeting of this kind would not fulfil her mission. She wanted the country to be free, apart from the improvement in social, educational and other directions. It was a shame that her mission was not yet fulfilled.

PLEA FOR A MEMORIAL.

The Mayor made an impassioned appeal for a befitting Memorial

PIONEER IN THE VILLAGE WORK.

Mr. K. M. Munshi stressed that Dr. Annie Besant made the Congress a reality and not a mere Christmas Holiday. Also she was a pioneer in village work. She was also responsible for the International outlook prevalent in India.

Mr. Taraporevala observed that Dr. Besant was a constant ispiration to all and she was always guiding them towards the highest ideal.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who followed next remarked that inspite of her many sided and super-human activities there was a feeling that her collective personality was greater! Dr. Besant's catholicity of outlook in all intellectual pursuits had roused the intelligentsia which was loosing its self to the glamour of the West. The moral conquest effected by her was more than any physical conquest. She said the foundations for the political uplift of India.

She was a pioneer in the labour movement of India and also in actually framing a constitution for India and presenting it to Parliament in the shape of Commonwealth of India Bill.

LINKING CONGRESS WITH MASSES.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally dwelt upon her activities in the Fabian Society, of which she was one of the founders along with Shaw, Webb and others of the distinguished galaxy. She was responsible for linking up Congress with the masses. The future historian would enshrine her memory in golden letters.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas assured all present that orthodox followers of Dr. Annie Besant would echo the different sentiments expressed by the speakers of diverse schools of thought who had all gathered there, inspired by her great personality. He was thrilled at the encomiums paid by all of them.

PROPHET OF MODERN AGE.

Mr. Ginwala who was the last speaker said that Dr. Besant was a prophet of the modern age and her achievement was in politics, in spite of her religious outlook. It was only given to a few to serve not only a community but the whole world he said.

He appealed to the whole of India and to Bombay in particular to bring out a fitting monument to her work.

RAMLILA STALEMATE IN ALLAHABAD

Police Precautions Intensified To Prevent Procession

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

A stalemate has developed in the Ramlila situation at Allahabad. While some people are bent upon taking out a procession from the Ram Mandir, the police are equally determined to prevent it. The result has been a strong posse of police keeping constant watch at the Mandir which is guarded from all sides. Many people including ladies are pouring in for Darshan" whose entry into temple is being regulated strictly. A certain amount of excitement prevails among the crowd which has to be dispersed by police off and on. The Ram Mandir has therefore, become a central place of pilgrimage so to say and the situation is fraught with possibilities of trouble.

SEC. 144 TO BE PROMULGATED?

Hide And Seek In Allahabad Ramlila Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

There is no change in the Ramlila situation here. Police picket remained at Rammandir for the whole of the night on 28th and yesterday. Yesterday an announcement was made that a procession would be started and this led to further reinforcements of police at the temple. In the evening excitement was caused when some people mostly children collected at the Rammandir, dressed two boys as Ram and Lakshman and obviously prepared to take them in procession. No procession, however, was taken out and the people gradually dispersed after having 'Darshan. of Ram and Lakshman.

It appears this game of hide and seek will continue throughout the festival days. Police are likely to remain on constant watch for the procession lest they be hoodwinked in some unguarded moment. Sec. 144 might be proclaimed.

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India Lives In Her Villages

WANTED PLANNED RURAL UPLIFT

Sarkar Advocates "Grow More And Eat More Campaign"

"India lives in her villages. To feel the pulse of her life, it is to her villages, to her rural economy, that we must turn. Any estimate of India's wealth, any estimate of the welfare of her people, of her position among the nations of the world must essentially be based on a measurement of the economic, social, educational and cultural standing and progress of the millions of her rural population," declared Mr. N. R. Sarker, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce speaking at the Tilak Mandir, Poona under the auspices of the Maharastra Chamber.

Mr. Sarkar went on to point out the prime importance of the welfare of villages, whose population in India was increasing year by year.

"Trade, industry, transport, banking or insurance, these and all other activities which town life develop are tied up essentially with the prosperity of agriculture, with the purchasing power of the agriculturists. This is especially so in a country like India, and in certain parts of it the prosperity of the whole urban hierarchy, of its trades, industries and professions, are dependent on the fortunes of even a single important agricultural crop."

PLANNED ECONOMY NEEDED.

Pleading for a systematic state policy to strengthen India's rural economy, Mr. Sarkar observed:—

"I must point out that the measures so far undertaken by the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments do not touch even the fringe of the problem, and that in any case, in the absence of a well-conceived and co-ordinated plan, these measures can yield very limited results. Never before was conscious planned action so necessary as it is to-day. Random, unsystematic efforts or expenditure can lead us no where near a solution of the problem and an awakening of the people to the need for such planned action is a matter that should occupy a prominent place in any programme of national activity formulated by our national leaders."

Mr. Sarkar painted a grim picture of the life of Indian agriculturists quoting the enormous per capita figures of debts and the uneconomic nature of the holdings.

"This is the grim picture of rural economy in India which is at once an index of the problem of our agriculture as of 90 per cent. of the people in India. It is not at all surprising in these circumstances that our agriculturists, who form the main prop of our economic life, live in abject misery and in circumstances which rob them of their energy and power of initiative, rendering them mere victims of fate, and endowing them with a characteristic indifference towards life. This is a dangerous state of affairs and containing the seeds of discontent and disorganisation, which, unless timely action is taken, are likely to bear dangerous fruits. As an American writer aptly puts it:

"A people is not sound in its national security much less in its welfare and progress when millions of families who produce billions of dollars of farm wealth and bear and rear the major portion of the children of the nation are compelled to live perpetually near the border line of poverty, or even universally discontented with their lot in life."

Mr. Sarkar proceeded:—

"Although our agriculture is threatened in certain lines with the danger of over-production, it has not as yet assumed any serious proportion, nor is over-production likely to make its appearance in any acute form in the near future, considering the potential requirements of India as well as certain special advantages posessed by her. The position in this country may be contrasted with the position of American agriculture, where, during the boom, there was an indiscriminate expansion of agriculture, with the result that a large area of land has to-day become infra-marginal. Our problem arises more from the fact of the excessive pressure of population on the land.

An analysis of India's agricultural commodities, reveals the fact that India's principal exports, are not dependent on the world market in the same manner and to the same extent as those of America. This fact explains the relatively advantageous position in which India's agricultural economy is placed. There is, therefore, hardly any reason for pessimistic concern as to the future of India's agriculture, however, unhappy may be the outlook at present.

RECONSTRUCTION.

"In the task of reconstructing our rural economic life, the first essential as it appears to me, is to educate sufficiently our agriculturists to realise that they can themselves raise most of the essentials of life. In the first place, they ought to raise their own food grains, such as rice and wheat and in the second, there are many subsidiary products, such as vegetables, fruit, milk and butter which the farmer should be able to provide for himself from his land. What we want is a "grow more and eat more" campaign in the country.

PARTIAL SOLUTION.

While such a campaign will go a long way to improve the outlook of our rural life, the basic problem of our rural economy arising from an excessive pressure on land will still remain. Among alternative channels of economic activity the one that immediately suggests itself as promising wide potential scope for the absorption of the surplus agricultural population is the development of industries which at present account for the employment of only 11 per cent. of the total population in India.

We have developed large industries in certain times, thereby providing some measure of support to agriculture, but the development of these industries has not been so planned and adequate as to absorb any substantial proportion of the surplus agricultural population. While in the interest of strengthening her economic structure India still requires many more large industries, it is well to recognise that even the development of such industries or expansion of the existing large industries would not by itself provide any effective solution for the problem of excessive pressure on land. A mere expansion of the industries on the existing lines will not ensure the establishment of the desired equilibrium by relieving the existing uneconomic pressure on land.

DECENTRALISATION OF INDUSTRIES.

I am inclined to believe that to give the most effective support to our agriculture with the definite purpose of relieving the uneconomic pressure on land, we require in India the scheme of decentralisation of industries now located mostly in urban areas. This would help in establishing a better equilibrium between agriculture and industry and at the same time provide suitable opportunities for the absorption of surplus rural population.

Decentralisation offers many difficulties. In particular, we have not here as in Germany, America and Japan cheap power and cheap and quick facilities for transmission favourable to the adoption of a scheme of decentralisation and also for the development of cottage industries. I think we should do well to impress upon the Government with all the emphasis of at our command the need for the initiation of a scheme for the development of communications and of cheap electric power at suitable centres. With that our aim should be to establish industries in the interior of the country close to supplies of raw material.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES WILL NOT BE AFFECTED.

Gentlemen, while urging the case for decentralised industrialisation I do not minimize the importance of cottage industries in rural life. I believe that the establishment of large-sized industries in the different localities is not likely to militate against the prospects of the smaller rural industries, as many would apprehend; on the contrary, they will not only feed and supplement each other, but their co-ordinated growth and harmonious existence will help to eliminate many of the evils that usually accompany a highly industrialized order. India imports annually from Japan large quantities of such articles as porcelain ware, toys, umbrella fittings etc., that are the products of cottage industries in Japan. In India with almost identical traditions of rural life as Japan, it should be possible to create a favourable environment for the development of cottage industries in these lines by the provision of adequate finance and technical and marketing facilities. This will enable India not only to dispense with imports to the extent of about Rs. 2 crores, but also to provide employment to a large portion of the rural population.

AUGMENTATION OF RURAL INCOMES.

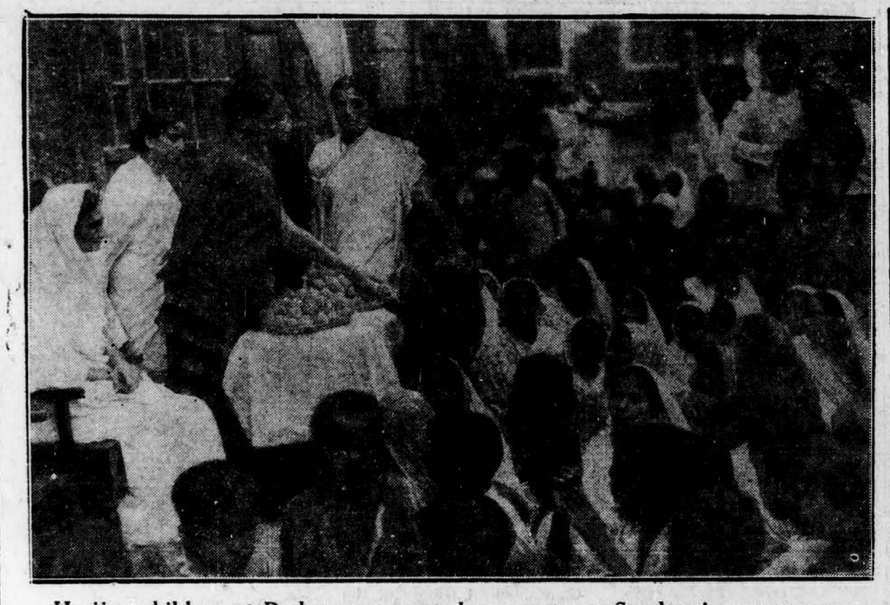
To that extent the pressure on land will be relieved. But there is likely to remain still a number requiring an augmentation of their scanty incomes from the land. There are of course, two obvious means to this and, namely, the raising of agricultural prices and the provision of subsidiary occupation. The task of raising the agricultural prices involves, as you are all aware, very many economic issues like currency regulation which falls directly within the duties of the Government. Even within the prevailing limitations of currency policy it should be possible to ensure to the agriculturists a better price for his crops by the provision of greatly improved marketing facilities, transportation and organisation.

RELIEF FROM INDEBTEDNESS.

While on the one hand it is a question of raising the agriculturists income, in the other it is a question of retaining to him the benefits that accrue. It calls urgently for relief from this tremendous burden of indebtedness, which in the case of existing debts may be given by measures that allow those too far involved the protection of insolvency and in the case of others an opportunity of composition with creditors.

The desired improvement in the condition of our rural population must come essentially through the efforts of the villagers themselves. The village can come into its own only by awakening, through co-operation and combined action, the drooping powers and energies of its inhabitants. But our rural population to-day is the least able to help itself. Acute and abject and continued misery has driven them to a parlous state. So it is essential that in order to enable the villagers to revitalise themselves through their own efforts—and no other efforts can do it—some machinery must be set in operation first. Ancient Indian history is replete with instances of flourishing village communities with village councils ordering the life of the village. It is such village councils or associations that we need to revive to-day. It is needless to say that particularly in the initial stages of such endeavours the initiative has to be taken by Government agencies and public bodies and it is also to be expected that some of the public leaders would also devote themselves to village uplift work out of a sense of patriotic duty

The responsibilities of the Government or of the leaders can hardly be absolved by homilies of self-help. It is no doubt, true that rural uplift must come through the endeavours of the villagers themselves. But it is for these classes to teach the masses the very value of co-operation and of self-reliance."



Harijan children at Dadar were treated to sweets on Sunday in commemoration of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Photo shows Mrs Avantikabai Gokhale presenting the sweets to the children.

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the newly erected Building, opposite Prarthana Samaj. This has been necessitated by the expansion of our business as the New Premises are very well situated and more spacious and we thus hope to render better service to our Policyholders. Our Patrons and Well wishers are requested to pay a visit to the New Premises at their early convenience. All correspondence and remittances should be addressed to our new Office address.

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4 STABBED AT BHIWANDI

Rival Muslim Parties Clash

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA: Oct. 1.

A stabbing affray between some members of two rival factions among the Muslims of Bhiwandi, known as the Fakki and Maddu parties, whose relations are strained due to a long-standing dispute over the management of the local Jumma mosque, took place on last Sunday night at Bhiwandi, as a result of which four persons received knife wounds. Of the injured persons one is from the Maddu party and three from the Fakki party, according to a report received here yesterday.

One of the Maddu Party men has been seriously injured and was immediately removed to a Bombay hospital for treatment of his injuries.

Twenty armed policemen were dispatched yesterday to prevent further clash between the parties, who are greatly excited on account of the incident.

Mr. J.H. Hammond, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is camping there, is watching the situation.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Two British Officers have been killed, two wounded and there have been 125 other casualties to 5—12 Frontier Force (guides) as a result of ambush on the Mohmand Front.—A. P.

KALYAN MAGISTRATE RETIRES

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN: Oct. 1.

Mr. H.G. Lakhia, the first class Magistrate of the Kalyan taluka, who relinquished the charge of his office to-day as he is proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, was a very popular Government officer, having endeared himself to both Gujaratis and Deccanis by his social and kind disposition. He was recently entertained by the local Bar at Kalyan and Badlapur. Mr. Gordhandas M. Mehta, who came from Dohad, took over the charge.

WHEN CHARGE CAN BE FRAMED

Thana Judge's Ruling In Trespass Case

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA: Oct. 1.

Mr. M.R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, rejected yesterday a revision application preferred by Nagu Gana and four others, who were convicted by the second class Magistrate of the Thana Mahal on charges of being members of an unlawful assembly and under Section 24 of the Cattle Trespass Act and fined Rs. 15 each. This decision was confirmed, on appeal, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana.

The applicants' contention was that the trial Magistrate framed a charge prematurely, having done so after examining the complainant and one witness only, instead of framing charge after the close of the prosecution evidence.

The Additional Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment observed: "In my opinion, there is no irregularity whatever in the procedure. A charge may be framed as soon as there is a 'prima facie' case. It is not the practice in revision to interfere with the concurrent findings of fact of two courts, the trial Magistrate and the Appellate Court."

The Judge, therefore, declined to refer the case to the High Court and dismissed the application.

No Liberty Where Press Is Muzzled

PANT'S INDICTMENT OF CR. LAW BILL

Nation Cannot Surrender A Fundamental Right

"So far as the Government and some of the Honourable members, who have supported them are concerned, they may treat this Bill as a mere administrative device for the maintenance of order under coercion. Some of them even look upon it only in a light spirit of frolicsome frivolity. But so far as I and those of my way of thinking are concerned, it gives rise to momentous issues. It is nothing short of an outrage on the cherished acquisitions, cherished possessions, and cherished institutions of modern age and civilisation."

Thus opined Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant in his speech in the Assembly on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Following are some extracts from Pt. Pant's speech:—

Pandit Pant cited figures to show that whenever Press laws were withdrawn in the past the number of presses increased rapidly in India and asked:

"Can you have any doubt in your mind in the face of these figures and statistics that restraints on the press are a grave menace and a great hindrance to the diffusion of knowledge and culture and stand in the way of all the well wishers of the country and of all those people who are interested in promoting truth, light and learning?"

Pt. Pant observed that Government's intention in enacting the measure in 1932 was to combat Civil Disobedience. What was the reason then, he asked, to make it permanent when Government itself admitted that Civil Disobedience had now completely stopped.

SURRENDER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

Referring to Government's claim that the measure was needed to prepare the way for responsible Government, he said: "I have not heard anything more ridiculous, more ludicrous, more perverse and more untrue in any argument in my life. Sir, what does responsible Government mean? The press provides the lungs and arteries to the body politic. Responsible Government sways and swings in the enlivening breeze which only a free press can produce and generate. Take that live force away, and what is left except blank dullness, foolish obstinacy and a nauseating sense of complaisant self-sufficiency for those who are commissioned to carry on the administration of the country? Has anybody ever heard of responsible Government with dictatorial powers in the hands of the Government, and can there be absolute powers of a more comprehensive type than those provided in this Bill?

"I ask the bureaucracy now and here—what justification have they to forcce us to surrender to the mysterious, to the obscure, to the unknown and the unknowable Ministers of the future the most valued heritage, the most cherished fundamental rights which form the very basis of civilised existence? How dare they impose these fetters on this country, while keeping themselves strictly and meticulously and completely out of the orbit and influence of these Ministers?"

BOGEY OF COMMUNALISM

Referring to communalism Pt. Pant said:—

"The Home Member has told us that communalism has never been so acute in this country as it is to-day. Well what measures has he taken to put an end to that? And if 'this' is the result of three years' administration of the Criminal Law Amendment Act—namely, that communalism to-day is in its worst phase—then, I ask, why should he prolong and perpetuate the tortuous course which has resulted in this calamity?

COMMUNAL SITUATION BETTER.

"I, for one, honestly believe—and I claim to possess some knowledge of the people and some experience of the affairs of this country and it is certainly more intimate and reliable than what any Honourable Member opposite can acquire as none of them has a direct approach to the hearts, to the sentiments and to the convictions of people,—that the worst phase of communalism has passed. There is more of harmony to-day than there was at any time before, at least, during the last ten years. But for a few self-seekers, the heart of the country is sounder to-day than it has ever been before, and I am convinced that if artificial restraints are not devised which must tend to cause greater distrust and mistrust in the future, the present rate of progress will continue until we have reached the millennium and the heaven which we all desire."

COMMUNISM IN ENGLAND.

Pt. Pant proceeded:

"I would like to refer to some extracts which have appeared in other places. I do not know if the Honourable Home Member is aware of the sort of literature that is published in England. Has he ever seen the extracts that appear in the pamphlets or articles there? I do not know if he has been reading the "Workers' Daily," the "Labour Leader" or other like papers. I see that there is more of Communism in a single issue of these papers than in all that you could collect here during the last ten years and yet they are not proscribed here and I am occasionally reading them. These pamphlets have been published almost continuously and regularly by people who have taken pretty good care to keep themselves in the back-ground just as the imaginary dummy editors are supposed to be doing here."

CINEMA ANALOGY EXPOSED.

Pt. Pant proceeded:—

"The other day I was surprised to hear from Mr. Griffiths that there is no difference between the censorship of the cinema and the control of the Press. So far as my Honourable friend, Mr. Morgan is concerned, if he had said so it did not very much matter, but when a gentleman in the psition of a District Magistrate, one belonging to the Indian Civil Service, who has to try and dispose of cases of this sort shows such a confusion of thought, that is a conclusive argument as to why the executive should not be vested with these powers. Does he not know, Sir, that the cinema is regulated and controlled all over the world? Does he not know that in England, in France, in Canada, in Australia, in the United States and everywhere the cinema is subject to censorship? Does he not know along with it that it will be against the Habeas Corpus Act, it will be against the Bill of Rights, it would be against the Magna Charta, if any Bill of this nature were introduced in the British House of Commons or the House of Lords for restraining the liberty of the Press? Does he not know that it is against the fundamentals of the American constitution, and the House of Representatives or the Senate cannot pass any law that would interfere with the liberty of expression or freedom of association? (Hear, hear). Does he not know that the Free State constitution contains guarantees of that type? Does he not know that even in the Canadian constitution, you have laws of this nature? Does he not know that these are fundamental rights to which greater value is attached than to anything else?"

SECURITIES FROM I.C.S.!

Referring to securities from the press, Pt. Pant observed:

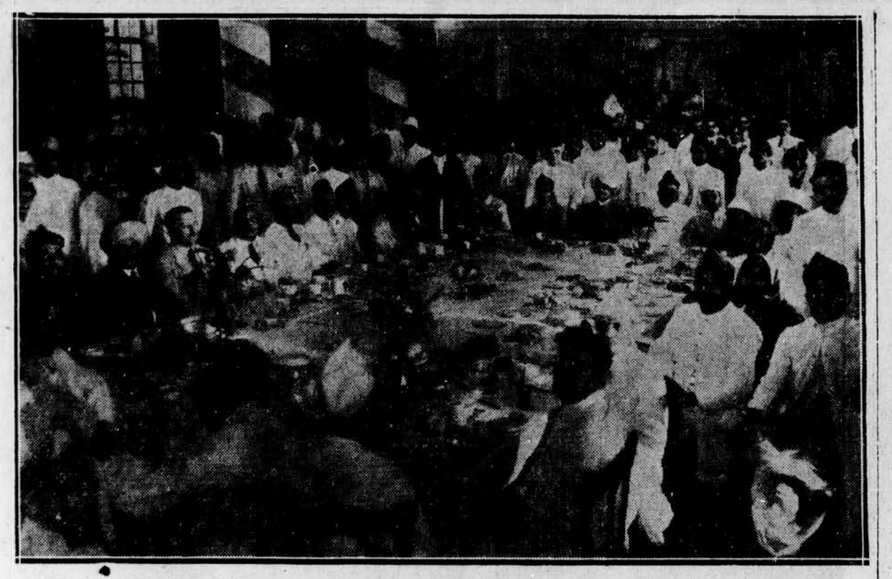
"Sir, let us look at the other pamphlet now. It contains the statements that were given in reply to Seth Govind Das' question. We find from this that security was forfeited in 17 cases and Mr. Griffiths laid great stress on this. Well, Sir, what does it prove? Out of 4,600 publications security was forfeited in 17 cases. May I know what is the proportion? I think it comes to about 1.7 for 500 or about 1 for 300. Now, Sir, is there any profession anywhere in the world, is there any community, is there any class however noble and faultless it may be in which the number of defaulters and delinquents does not come at least to that limit? Look at the Honourable Members opposite; let them recall to their minds the Back Bay muddle of Bombay, the Lloyd Barrage scandal of Bombay, the Munitions Board scandal, the Mesopotamia muddle, and the like. Is it not a fact that even amongst the holiest of the holy there are people who have been found to be guilty, in a much higher proportion, of offences much more reprehensible? Then, Sir, why should not there be a law requiring every member of the Indian Civil Service to deposit security of Rs. 10,000 for good behaviour and honesty?

CRIMINAL LAW IN ACTION

"I have given you 17 as the number of cases in which securities have been forfeited. Along with that I will give you the other side of the picture. Even in this year, according to these figures, security was demanded from 71; and out of these only 15 could find security and 56 papers had to go out of publication. Similarly we find that 448 other papers went out of publication. What do we infer from this? That this is a most repressive and oppressive law. And how? Even according to the executive judgment, of those who had been running the presses, only 17 were found to be guilty: but there were more than 500 who were throttled, practically strangled at the outset and were not even allowed a trial. That is the greatest mischief of the repressive law. It falls more heavily on the innocent than on the guilty. There is no doubt that most, if not every one of these 500 would have been helpful to themselves and to others had the road not been blocked against them at the very beginning."

"Sir, one word more and I have done. These are the last two sentences from the Chapter on the Press from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's book.

"The last chapter in the history of bureaucracies is repression. They pass away like an old monarch driven from his throne, hurling accusations of sedition against his approaching successor." (Applause).



Party to Dr. Jadavji Hansraj on the eve of his departure to Cutch where he is appointed Chief Medical Officer of the State.

RURAL DRIVE IN U. P.

Self-Help And Co-operation As Basis Of Scheme

NAINI TAL (By Mail)

According to information available here it appears that a good deal of preliminary spade work in connexion with rural development has been done throughout the province. In these Provinces various plans for rural uplift were already in operation and the Government were naturally anxious to expedite, improve and expand their efforts in this direction assisted by the welcome windfall from the Central revenues. In laying out the ground plan of the work it was felt that villagers should be initiated into appreciation of self-help and a healthy desire should be roused among them to realise the imperative necessity of improvement in village life. The need for a widespread propaganda and education to inculcate some public spirit and to show the village people how to set about to attain their salvation was also recognised.

It will be recalled that a new portfolio dealing with rural development was created under the Minister of Education, Sir J. P. Srivastava, in order to cope with the new activities. A broad based programme of rural reconstruction applicable to all the districts in the Province with the exception of the Hill Districts required a careful and well-considered plan of work.

MOBILIZING VILLAGE OPINION.

There were many floating ideas on the subject of rural uplift and these had to be crystallized into a concrete programme of action. From the very outset it was realized that the method of approach to rural uplift was of great and fundamental importance. The scheme was definitely made elastic so as to allow free play to local initiative and enterprise. Mobilization of village opinion and rousing of local enthusiasm in order to secure willing co-operation were made the basis of the scheme. A machinery has now been set up in each district to secure the co-operation of landlords and others whose help would be valuable in the furtherance of the scheme and also to secure the co-ordination of efforts and activities of different departments which are working in the districts for the welfare of the rural population.

DIVISIONAL CONFERENCES.

With a view to explaining the main principles of the scheme and to bring home the importance of the start that has been made in launching a programme of rural re-construction the Minister of Education held divisional conferences. These divisional conferences were attended by leading people from each district in the division and also by the district officers. The main methods of work were explained and fully discussed. The viewpoints expressed were interesting and suggestive. The Minister made a powerful plea for co-operation and constructive help from all concerned. It was emphasized that the efforts now begun should not be permitted to falter for lack of encouragement and things must not be allowed to lapse for want of co-operative effort and enthusiasm. It was also stressed that the Government on their part were sincerely anxious to do all that lies in their power to give a great push and impetus to the progress of the work, and at the same time Government realized that without support from all the interests concerned greater progress was not possible.

Besides, the divisional conferences the Minister of Education met the workers in several districts. It is evident from the response evoked that the Government scheme has been received well by both officials and non-officials who are applying themselves whole-heartedly to the task of making it a success.—A. P.

PATNA, Sept. 26.

As a sequel to an attack on the police over the possession of a disputed land about 30 arrests have been made, including fifteen Sahars (aborigines). Mr. Sitanath Pathaik and Mr. Ananada Charan Das, Sub-Inspectors of Police and an Assistant Sub-Inspector have been severely assaulted and the latter is now lying in hospital. The Chaukidari president of the union has been grievously hurt. Criminal proceedings are being instituted against them.—A. P.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. INDIA

Official Liquidator's Warning To Creditors

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The following statement has been issued by the Official Liquidator, the Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd., (in liquidation), Lahore, to the Press:—

It has been brought to my notice that certain people approach the creditors of the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd., (in liquidation) for purchase of their deposits at reduced rates.

The creditors of the Bank are, in their own interests, warned not to be led by mis-statements of facts made by such purchasers and wait till I am in a position to make a report to the Court in regard to the assets and liabilities of the Bank, when they would be in a much better position to make a proper valuation of their deposits.

The creditors are again reminded to send their claims at once as the last date for filing of claims is 30th of September, 1935.—A.P.

WHAT IS POPULARITY?

IS it a question of always looking bright, and feeling bright, able to participate joyfully in everything going on, and being in demand on all sides? Or is it mostly the lively interest which make friendships and attains successes? In either case Vitality is certainly the decisive factor, and any who feel that Popularity is limited by lack of vital force, should forthwith repair the deficiency with Phosferine. The prospects of success, happiness, and good looks are so often marred by insufficient Vitality, that in order to get rid of the disability without delay it is imperative to renew body force with Phosferine to give the energy to make chances, seize opportunities and enhance attractions.

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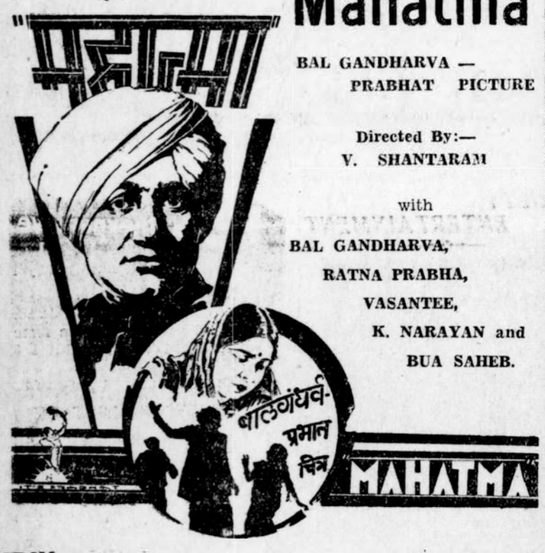

Mahatma

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Directed By:— V. SHANTARAM

with

BAL GANDHARVA, RATNA PRABHA, VASANTEE, K. NARAYAN and BUA SAHEB.

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OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

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General Manager.

Does Want Of Notice Invalidate Judgment?

Important Point Decided In Thana Rape Of The Lock Case

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 1.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, dismissed yesterday a revision application preferred by Shama Krishna Satghare and Krishnaji Moreshwar Arte, who were convicted by the second class Magistrate of Bassein, on charges of outraging the modesty of a 15-year-old girl and abetment respectively and were sentenced to four months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 1-1/2 months' additional imprisonment. On appeal the then sub-divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana, upheld the appellants' conviction but reduced the sentences.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari with Mr. G. L. Gokhale appeared for the applicants, and Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, for the Crown.

The special feature of this case is that the record has been very bulky owing to prolix cross-examination by the defence pleader, necessitating an elaborate and lengthy judgment by the trial Magistrate.

The prosecution story was that on the evening of May 12, 1933, the first applicant Satghare was alleged to have cut the tuft of hair of the complainant's 15-year-old daughter by a pair of scissors (right from the nape of her neck) in the absence of her father at the instigation of the second applicant, who held her by the hand while she was return from the water closest in the complainant's compound. On hearing the screams of the girl, her cousin Baburao and two other neighbours came to her rescue, but the accused ran away before they could do anything. These witnesses noticed that the girl's hair were cut, and saw a tuft of hair lying on the ground. The girl's father, who had been to Bombay, returned on the 15th instant. He lodged a complaint on May 23, i.e. 11 days after the day of the alleged offence. It was suggested that the first accused, who was alleged to be in love with the complainant's daughter and whose overtures were not reciprocated, became a willing tool in the hands of the second accused. The latter had, it was alleged, a grudge because of civil litigation in the sub-Judge's court.

WAS JUDGMENT INVALID?

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment commented in the inordinate length to the defence and said:

"The pleader for the applicants," continued the Judge, "argued that the judgment of the Appellate Court is not a judgment in accordance with law, because the arguments in the above appeal were heard on Janaury 17, 1935 and the judgment was written on June 21 (nearly six months after the hearing of the arguments); and that the judgment was not really pronounced as required by law, and that a notice of the date of the judgment was not served upon the appellants."

"The explanation of Mr. Almoula," said the Sessions Jude, "is that he was preoccupied with his executive duties of special importance during the period between January and June, such as the Silver Jubilee celebrations and holding of the Durbar, arrangements for His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's visit, besides heavy appellate criminal work. As this case was particularly heavy and its record unusually bulky, there was delay in writting judgment.

"No doubt a delay of six months in writing a judgment after hearing arguments in a petty case of this sort would have been considered by me quite inexcusable, but for the fact that even in this petty case the record has become very bulky and voluminous by reasons of prolix cross-examination."

The Sessions Judge further observed: "Naturally the Appellate Court which is bound to go into evidence would have taken a good deal of time to do so. But even making due allowance for that fact it would have been possible to deliver the judgment within a month or so, had the Magistrate been not occupied with other important administrative duties which he could not possibly neglect and avoid, but still I cannot help observing that the Magistrate had delayed his judgment too long and it is undesirable, especially in criminal cases, to deliver judgments a long time after arguments are heard."

"But mere delay in pronouncing judgment," said the Sessions Judge, "cannot in itself be a ground for holding that the judgment is no judgment at all; provided it is found that the Appellate Magistrate had applied his mind to the evidence and arguments addressed to him, and he has given his decision after giving due consideration to all the materials placed before him."

With reference to the service of notices, the Sessions Judge observed: "After special steps were taken to give intimation to the appellants about the date on which the judgment was to be pronounced, an Appellate Court was not irrevokably bound to the procedure of defering the pronouncing of judgment till notices were personally served on the accused."

"So far as the judgment of the Appellate Court is concerned," continued the Sessions Judge, "section 424 of the Criminal Procedure Code lays down that that sort of procedure is to be followed as far as possible, and if the parties or pleaders are absent, it is not expected that an Appellate Court is bound to read out its judgment even in such circumstances.

"It seems to me that it would be a sufficient observance of procedure, if parties or pleaders are not present, to publish the judgment in the open court, and make it accessible to them; and if any of them, the accused or their pleaders, choose to appear and want the court to have the judgment explained to them, to explain the same by reading out such portions thereof as are necessary."

"It is not obligatory on the Appellate Court to require the presence of the accused at the time of pronouncing the judgment. Even if a notice was not served to the parties the judgment is not invalid" said the Sessions Judge. Holding that delay in the present case had not at all materially prejudiced the applicants, he declined to refer the case to the Bombay High Court for the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction.

Our Bhavnagar Letter

EDUCATED PERSONS SWEEP STREETS

Work For Harijans In Gandhi Week Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR: Sept. 30.

Gandhi Jayanti celebrations began here with the flag salutation ceremony in the Thakker Bapa Harijan Ashram. A procession started from Harijan Ashram at 8 in the morning and passed through various localities. In the afternoon a Harijan Sammelan was held in the premises of the Ashram. Mr. Venilal Buch presiding.

Syt. Manilal Kothari was busy for two days selling Khaddar. He attended the Sammelan for a short time.

Ten resolutions with regard to the grievances of Harijans were passed in which Harijans also took part. At night, Harijan boys performed and acted successfully the play entitled "Untouchables Have No Saviour." The function was attended by large numbers of people from the city.

"SWEEPING" CAMPAIGN.

During the Gandhi Week on 26th and 27th members of the Youth League, ladies and citizens who numbered 60 participated in sweeping work. Young men and women cleaned the dung-hills and streets, which were awfully stinking. Young men and women working with shovels, spades and broom-sticks created a tremendous impression on the large number of people, who had gathered to see the educated ladies and young men cleaning the streets.

After this cleaning and sweeping by educated young people the municipality is paying more attention to the streets which were terribly dirty.

WOMEN ORGANISE A LEAGUE.

Bhavnagar is gradually becoming a centre of culture. In the Plot area, where a good number of aristocratic and educated families live, a women's club is being organised, in the beginning only for women of that area. Slowly they wish to extend their activities.

MIXED DINNER WITH HARIJANS.

A mixed dinner of Harijans and caste-Hindus was organised by the Youth League on the September 30th. Caste Hindus belonging to various higher castes participated in the function.

COLLEGE WORKS ON GANDHI JAYANTI.

The college which stops working on Tilak Jayanti did work on the Gandhi Jayanti Day. It is very strange that this college which honours great men of the country, was working on the 24th September. How all this happened is a mystery. It is believed that pressure was brought by the State authorities on the Principal of the College to check all political activities.

"FROG POND"

The "Frog-Pond" which will be staged at the Opera House on Thursday at 9-30 p.m. Students of the School rehearsing.

CARRIED OUT ITS ELECTION PLEDGES

Satyamurti On Achievement Of Congress Party In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Secretary, the Assembly Congress Party, has issued the following statement:—

During this short Simla session the Congress Party has worked very hard and with the generous help of its friends and allies in the Assembly, has inflicted significant defeats on the Government on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. On three occasions, the Government tried to get the verdict of the House in favour of repressive legislation. On all the three occasions the Assembly, by a decisive majority, rejected the Government Bills, and passed Mr. B. Das's Bill. In these circumstances, it must be obvious to the meanest intelligence, that the Government is governing without the consent of the people. That is the main purpose of the Congress Party being the Assembly.

QUETTA RESOLUTION

I must admit that on the Quetta Resolution, we did suffer a defeat. More than that, that defeat was due to the absence of some Congress members from their seats. I do not minimise our responsibility in the matter; but I want our critics to realise that we have done, and are doing, our best. I have no doubt that members of the Congress Party are doing their best to remain at their posts of duty and I sincerely hope that, as a result of this defeat, we shall be in full strength, from the beginning to the end of the Delhi session.

The Congress Party will soon issue a Bulletin of its work during this session, and the people will then knew that the Congress Party is carrying out, inspite of tremendous odds, all its election pledges to their fullest extent.—United Press.

SATYAMURTI'S MANUAL LABOUR

To Work As Khadi Salesman

SIMLA (By Mail.)

Mr. S. Satyamurti will work as a salesman in the Tamil Nadu Khadi Depot, Rattan Bazar, Madras, from 2nd October (Mahatma Gandhi's birthday), for two or three hours daily, until he completes his quota of 48 hours' manual labour, which will entitle him to be an office-bearer in the Congress, in the next Congress elections.—A. P.

Malguzar Gets One Year For Perjury

JUBBULPORE, September 30.

Tek Singh, the "malguzar" of village Mirki in the Jubbulpore district, who was prosecuted for giving a false evidence, has been sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 4 months more by Mr. S. Jayarao, I.C.S., Jubbulpore, on a charge of perjury.—United Press.

Mysore Dasara Exhibition Handbook

The official handbook and guide to the Mysore Dasarah Exhibition is a handy volume prepared with great care and imagination. The contents cover such a large field as an account of the State and its various departments; the progress of education; the industries and handicrafts, a short account of the city of Mysore and a history of the Dasarah exhibition. The volume is profusely illustrated with pictures of places of interest in the State. A list of the exhibitors is also appended.

CIVIC BOARD AND LOCAL BODIES IN U. P.

P. C. C. Meeting Requisitioned To Consider Nomination Of Candidates

LUCKNOW, Oct. 1.

Fifteen members of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee submitted a requisition yesterday to Mr. Sri Prakash, President, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, requesting him to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee to reconsider the decision of the Council recently made at a Saharanpur meeting regarding the powers of the Civic Board appointed by the U. P. Congress Committee to conduct the forthcoming elections to the Local Boards in the province.

According to the Saharanpur decision the Civic Board can only delete the names submitted by an official of the Town and District Congress Committees, but cannot add to the last names of other candidates, however, proper the Board may consider them for inclusion for the success of elections.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES

It is said that in many places owing to party differences sincere Congress workers keep out of the present Town or District Congress Committees and the party in power owing to party bickerings did not include their names in the list of candidates submitted to the Civic Board. As a result of this in many cases the Board found that the official list of names contained obscure names having no chance of success at polls.

Accordingly attempts are being made now to invest on the Civic Board full powers in connection with the acceptance of the list as otherwise the Board would fail in its duties.

Mr. Sri Prakash is understood to have ordered for an extraordinary meeting to be held at Cawnpore on October 11.—United Press.

UNION SECRETARY DISMISSED

Kalabhuvan Strike Becomes Serious

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 30.

The Kalabhuvan students' strike continues to grow serious as a sequel to the victimisation of the General Secretary of the Students' Union Mr. V. M. Tank who was dismissed from the institute on the plea of delivering threatening letters to the Principal which are stated to be resolutions of the students communicated to the Principal through the Union. The students re

solved to continue the strike till Tank is reinstated and their essential demands are granted.

KAKORI PRISONER RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 1.

Rajkumar Sinha, a Kakori case prisoner, was released this morning from the local Central Jail after serving ten years' R. I. He was received at the jail gate by his old mother, sister and numerous friends of Lucknow and Cawnpore as well as by the Lucknow Congressmen including Mr. C. B. Gupta, President of the Congress Committee. He was profusely garlanded at the jail gate. He looks quite hale and hearty.

It may also be recalled that his brother Bijoy Kumar Sinha, also a Kakori case prisoner, is serving his life imprisonment in the Andamans. Other Kakori prisoners, Sachin Sanyal and Jogish Chatterjee are now lodged in the local Central Jail and are also keeping good health.

Keep Your Skin Free from Chafing or Irritation

Many women think that discomfort from chafing and a hot prickly skin is unavoidable. To-day thousands are discovering the wonderful comfort to be obtained from using Cuticura Talcum.

Here is a powder that is like a balm to a hot, sensitive skin. Scientifically prepared by a special process, Cuticura Talcum is medicated with balsamic essential oils. It is the finest, purest powder it is possible to obtain, and has a far more cooling, soothing effect on the skin than ordinary powders. Dust it lightly on the skin where chafing has occurred—it is like a cool touch. It absorbs perspiration and makes you feel refreshed for hours afterwards. Its perfume, too, endears it to every woman. Delicate and refreshing, it gives the whole person a sweet, wholesome fragrance.

Buy a tin of Cuticura Talcum to-day. It is invaluable for every member of the family and is especially recommended for babies.

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for the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Gakhale Society Schools

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, Sept. 30.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided over the variety entertainment programme organised last Saturday by the Gokhale Education Society in aid of its Schools at the Royal Opera House. The pupils of the High Schools, including boys and girls, treated the audience creditably with an interesting programme of music, dances, recitations, dialogues and physical feats.

SWASTIK CUP.

The Swastik League of Bombay on that occasion presented a big Silver Cup to the S. P. Hakimji High School of the Society. Dr. V. P. Kamat of the Swastik League while requesting Mr. Jayakar to present the cup to the school said that the cup was a token of friendship and spirit of comradeship between the two institutions, and was being presented to the school in appreciation of its help to the Swastik League on the occasion of their annual camp at Bordi last Easter.

A RECORD OF UNOSTENTATIOUS WORK.

Mr. Jayakar in his speech congratulated the Society for having achieved wonderful results in such a short time, and in such an unostentatious way. He referred to the long list of donations which the society had received from nearly all important communities, and felt sure that it was due to the cosmopolitan sympathy which the Society had created by its solid work on non-communal lines.

JAILED FOR OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC SERVANT

SAUGOR, October 1.

Charged under an offence of obstructing a public servant in discharge of his duty and assaulting him, Daryabsingh Nanhoniya, an agriculturist of village Pipra in the Saugor district, has been sentenced to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by a first class magistrate here.

The two sons of the accused, who were also arrested and prosecuted along with their father on a charge of riot have also been sentenced to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each. The accused persons have filed appeals in the higher court against their sentences.

The case, according to the prosecution, was that on May 20 last, while the Zamindar of the village, who had obtained a decree against the accused from the civil court, visited the village with a party of bailiffs and his body guards and attempted to attach the property of the accused Darvab Singh, he, with the help of his two sons, it is alleged, fell upon the zemindar's party and assaulted the bailiffs.—United Press.

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Note:—Rs. 100 will be awarded as prize if proved otherwise.

Manager, The PARKASH JOTISH ASHRAM
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Defamation Case Against "Sentinel"

HORNIMAN REFUSES TO DISCLOSE CONTRIBUTOR'S NAME

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The case in which Mr. Nasarwanji Nowroji Engineer has filed a complain against Mr. B. G. Horniman, as Editor, Printer and Publisher of "The Bombay Sentinel" and the writer of a letter regarding Parsi Women and the Screen, signed "Hayrick", which was published in the "Sentinel" on September 9, was mentioned in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court this morning.

The hearing is fixed for October 8, but the matter came up today in connection with the summons to produce the manuscript of the letter and disclose the name of the writer.

On the last occasion, it will be remembered, Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, who appeared for Mr. B. G. Horniman, stated that the manuscript had been destroyed in accordance with Mr. Horniman's usual practice and he was not prepared to state at that stage whether he could agree to disclose the name of the writer or not.

The Magistrate thereupon fixed to-day for an answer to the summons to disclose the name of the writer to the Court.

Mr Horniman, to-day, stated that he was unable to disclose the name. That he would do only in a case where the writer had acted maliciously or recklessly. He was fully satisfied in this case that the letter was written without malice and with a "bona-fide" intention. In such a case there would be no justification, in journalistic etiquette for revealing the identity of a contributor. He (Mr. Horniman) was prepared to accept full responsibility for the publication and would defend the case.

The Magistrate then said the case would remain on the file as originally fixed for October 8, but he could not say that it would be taken up on that day.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

As a sequel to the bus-lorry collision on the Sion Road yesterday, Appaji Govind Sawant, driver of the bus, was arrested by the Kingsway. Police last evening.

In applying for his remand, the Police stated that the accused's attempt at overtaking the lorry resulted in the collision. After this he was alleged to have rashly driven his bus on the wrong side of the road until it (the bus) dashed against a road signboard and hit a lamp standard.

Several passengers received slight injuries and the cleaner sustained a fracture of the rib.

Pending enquiries he was remanded on a bail of Rs. 100 till Octobtr 8 at the Dadar Court today.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On the charge of having driven his car in a rash and negligent manner, Hargovind Narbadashanker, a motor-driver was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to-day.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused while driving his motor-car along Dadyshet Agiary Lane on Sunday last knocked down a pedestrian.

The injured man was dragged some distance by the car, but the accused drove away without stopping to pick up the victim. Hargovind was subsequently traced and arrested by the police.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail till October 8.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two fatal car accidents formed the subject of investigation at the Coroner's Court to-day.

At the inquest held on the body of Shivappa Narsanna (22) a dock labourer, living at Worli, who was fatally injured when knocked down by a motor-car at Love Grove Road on September 25 last, the Coroner's jury returned to-day a verdict of accidental death.

Evidence showed that Shivappa and two others were returning home, when Narsanna was knocked down by the car.

The driver of a motor car in giving evidence said that two more cars were coming from the opposite direction with glaring headlights on and that he had seen three figures flitting from one direction of the road to the other.

An eye-witness said that he saw Narsanna following up the relatives and crossing the road from the last side to the west.

Mahomed Ali Road Tragedy

In another motor fatality the Coroner adjourned inquest pending further investigation.

The victim of the accident was Damodardas Kersondas, a Hindu, aged 35, who was knocked down by motor car No. X9104 at Mohammadli Road, yesterday. He was removed to the G.T. Hospital where he died to-day.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

When Hamid Kassumbrab, and two others were trying to dispose of a gramophone, some records and boxes of gramophone needles at a low price at Kamatipura last night, the suspicions of the Nagpada Police were roused. They started making inquiries.

As they could not get satisfactory replies from the persons, they were arrested yesterday and put up before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Maazgaon, to-day.

Pending further police inquiries the accused were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50 each, by the Magistrate.

JURY'S VERDICT UPHELD

High Court Turns Down Reference By Sessions Judge In Murder Case

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court heard the reference made by the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana in the case of Suhrya Aditwar and Surya Nathya, who were charged with the murder of Budhya Luxia.

The jury, by a majority of 8 to 1, found both the accused not guilty, but the judge considered the verdict perverse and referred the case to the High Court recommending conviction.

The prosecution case was that the second accused had enticed away Rami, the wife of the deceased. On April 4 the deceased went to the adjoining village where the accused and Rami were living with the first accused.

In the absence of both the accused, he took away Rami with him, but on his way home was attacked by the accused who later gave him chase. The same day his dead body was found by his sister.

The second accused made a confession which he later retracted.

Their lordships, delivering judgment on the reference, observed that the confession was inconsistent with the evidence of Rami who was the only eye-witness of the incident. Taking Rami's evidence at its face value, it would be rather difficult to decide what offence had been committed by the accused.

In the circumstances, the jury were justified in taking the view that the prosecution had not proved their case.

Their Lordships, therefore, rejected the reference and acquitted the accused.

Alleged House-Breaker Caught With Tools

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE-PARLE, Monday.

Yesterday night at about 1-30 a.m. police inspector Messrs. Khan and Rane were going on a special night round when they saw a suspicious character crossing the railway line and going towards the Tejpal road on the east-side. The suspect was disguised as a milk man and when accosted he could give no satisfactory explanation of his movements. He was put under arrest and a search was taken. In his possession were found housebreaking instruments such as jemmy and ginlets etc.

The suspect's name is Deo Narayan. The Police are making further inquiries.

Four Arrested On Gaming Charge And Bailed Out

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Four persons were arrested last night by the Kingsway Police when they raided a chawl near King's Circle at Matunga.

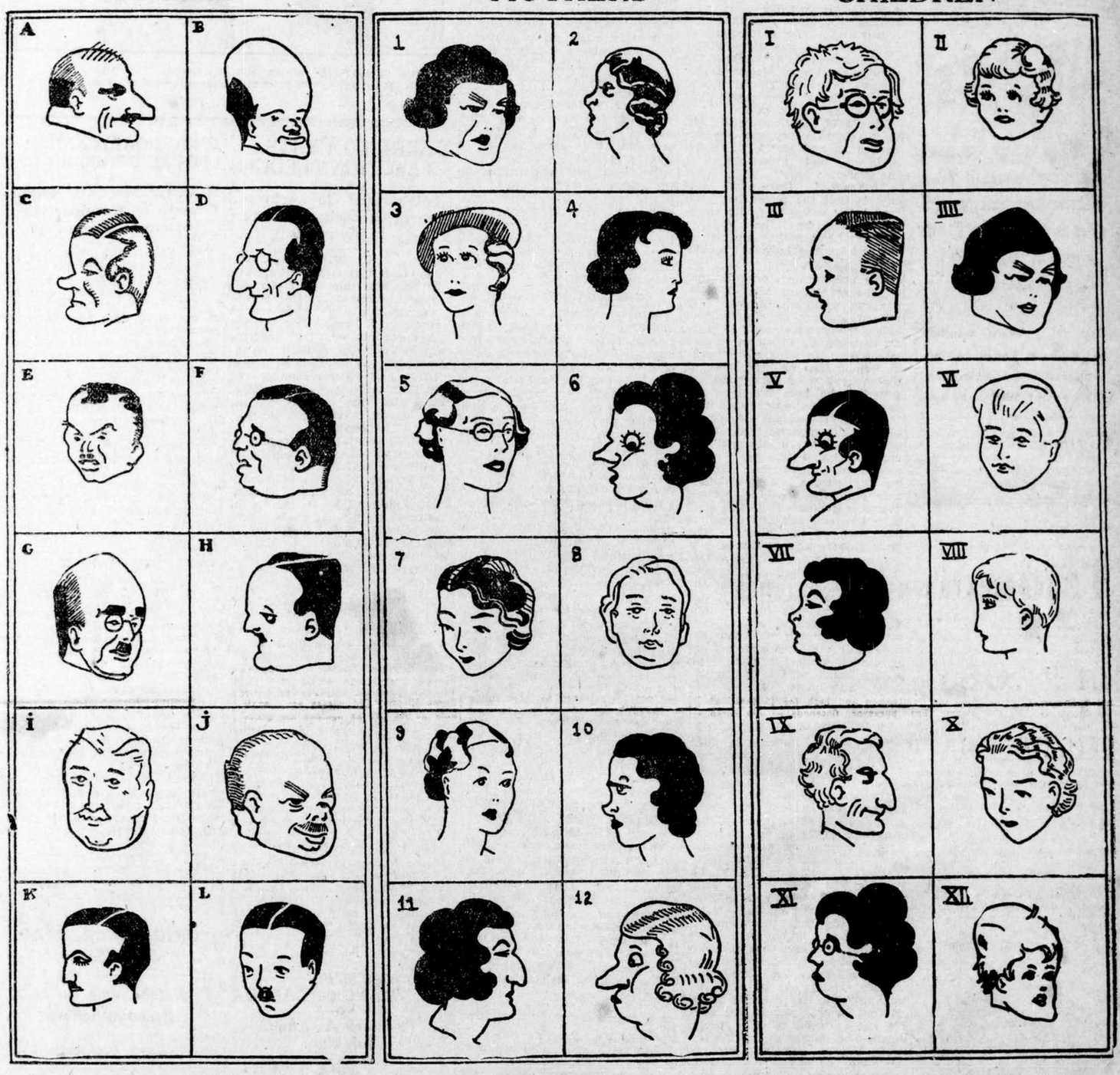
Marked coins, "Sutta" slips and some cash is stated to have been seized during the raid.

Pending further enquiries, the accused were remanded into bail custody in the sum of Rs. 50 by the Dadar Court to-day.

The chancellor of the exchequer and the minister of agriculture have appointed Sir Frances Humphreys, late ambassador at Baghdad, Sir Thomas Barlow, the cotton manufacturer, and Mr. William Mortimer, Solicitor, as a tribunal to advise on any scheme for amalgamating companies producing sugar from home-grown beet, which the beet sugar factories committee may submit under the proposals announced in parliament last July.

Family Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



In many families children bear striking resemblance to their parents in one respect or another. The child may have its father's nose and mother's chin or 'vice versa'. It may have resemblance to its parents in respect of ears, eyes, nose, head, jaw, hair, etc.

In this competition there are three sets of illustrations, one set showing fathers marked A, B, C, the other set for mothers numbered 1, 2, 3 and the third for their children (boys and girls) numbered I, II, III.

You have to pick out the father and the mother in respect of each child. For instance the boy in illustration III has a marked resemblance in the shape of his head to the father in illustration "H" and in respect of nose to the mother in illustration No. 10. You therefore, have to enter "H" in the column for fathers and 10 in the column for mothers against III in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 22nd and 29th September and 6th October, 1935.

Closing Date 9th October, 1935.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Oct. 1.

S S Haresfield, Capt. J. Mackenzie, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Moulmein via Cost Ports.

S. S Garbeta, Capt. L E Hath, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Bassein via Tuticorin.

S S Skuld, Capt. R Mithassel, Agents F F Campbell and Co., from Bangkok via Colombo.

S E Hepwick Hall, Capt. E J. Harris, Agents Killick Nixon & Co., from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Oct. 1.

S S Baroda, Capt. E Davies, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Basra via Coast Ports.

S S Kidderpore, Capt. R R Burge, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Basra via Karachi.

S S City of Barcelona, Capt. W. Hill, Agents James Finlay & Co., for Antwerp via Bhavnagar.

LOADING.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

S S President Johnson for Europe and American Ports.

S. S Rawalpindi for China, Japan and American Ports.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

S.S. Carthage for London:—5 bales skins H A Aminoff; 25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal & Co.

For Marseilles:—6350 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Varna:—55 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Mundra for Hull:—9333 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 815 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 679 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1920 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton waste M ..arotamdas and Co; 187 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—295 bales cotton waste Volkart Bros.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool:—35 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

S S Tokiva Maru for Kobe:—153 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 62 bales cotton G Harji and Co; 100 bales cotton P Madhavani and Co; 52 bales cotton V Ladha and Co., 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton O Suleman and Co; 315 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co; 809 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—609 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Pres. Johnson for New York:—468 bags gum N Moolji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

S.S. Ormora, Agents M M and Co., from Calcutta:—1598 bags rice; 2869 pieces iron pipes; 200 bundles hardware; 26 bundles dressed leather; 272 bags chillies; 235 cases cigarettes; 80 cases provisions; 14 bundles mats; 22 bundles chiratta; 225 bundles iron pans; 8500 pieces pipes and fittings; 245 cases canes; 50 bundles strawboards; 293 drums mixed paint; 1909 bales hessian cloth; 9362 chests tea; 1000 drums lubricating oil; 40 crates proof paper.

S.S. Varela, Agents M M and Co., from Basrah:—1372 bags barley; 100 bundles wool picking; 134 nos empty cylinders; 936 bundles dates.

From Bushire:—480 bundles dates; 48 bags assofoetida.

From Karachi:—256 bags rewa; 1350 bags wheat; 490 bags grain; 174 bags poppyseed; 855 bags flour; 65 bags zera; 45 cases dried fruits.

S.S. Tanfield, Agents M M and Co., from Bassein:—16230 bags rice.

From Madras:—6 bales leather; 11 cases printed books.

From Tuticorin:—10 cases coir yarn.

From Cochin:—23 bags cocoanuts; 470 chests tea.

The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division paid an official visit to Wardha and stayed here three days. He saw Mahatma Gandhi.

Homoeopathic & Biochemic Medicines,

Genuine & Quality Products

AT MODERATE Rates

The Western Homoeo-Biochemic Pharmacy,

Kothari Mansion Opp G P O. BOMBAY.

Golden Puff

BISCUITS

Fine, fresh and flaky

MADE FROM GOLDEN *MATURED* WHEAT

PEEK FREAN'S

Agents:—Herbert Son & Co., Ltd. Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 31-33, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

Triumph in Leprosy CURE

LEPROSY Nodular, Tubercular, Aenasthetic, Para or Mixed variety or other causes promptly cured by Internal and External Specifics, including those for Fumigation and bath for 45 days at Rs. 10 per set. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by your specifics alone. Many other testimonials.

LEUCODERMA or White Patches are cured by Internal and External remedies at Rs. 7-8 per set. Dr. B. GOPAL RAU, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., Bangalore writes:—We have used in cases of Leucoderma and find very efficacious. Testimonial Booklet Free.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

SHREE GAURANGA BHAVAN, BHAGALPUR. Tele: CHEMISTS.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD.

For Fashion with Economy

100% SWADESHI EXQUISITE DESIGNS

Mysore Silk Fabrics

GEORGETTES. CREPES. SATINS

HANDKERCHIEFS

Made by the Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore

from purest Mysore Silk

Guaranteed Free from any Artificial or Foreign Admixture

Agents:

THE MYSORE PRODUCTS

191, Princess St., BOMBAY.

Leading Stockists:

THE "SWADESHI"

Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

THE "MYSORE SILK DE POT"

Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Unmerited Decline In Tata Steel Shares

Unfounded Rumours Of A Fresh Issue

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani, share brokers, in their weekly report dated September 28, state as under:—

Iron and Steel: The Company issued during the week a statement in response to numeorus enquiries whether immediate issue of any fresh capital was contemplated by the Directors. As intimated by us in our previous notes, this statement refers to certain negotiations between the company and other interests, viz., the Bengal Iron and the Indian Iron and Steel Company, for a new Steel Works in India. These negotiations when completed may require fresh finance, but the official statement assures the shareholders that at least for a period of twelve months from now no new finance may be neccessary. It is obvious that at the moment it is impossible for the Directors to say what form such new finance may take if any such new finance may be found to be necessary twelve months after.

FLOURISHING BUSINESS.

We should like our clients who are interested in the shares of this company to appreciate the realities of the situation facing the Tata Iron and Steel Company. It is common business experience that a flourishing business always attracts competitors. The Steel industry, which has now found a firm footing in the country and which is still protected upto 1941, should in fulfilment of the objective of the scheme of protection expand to a level where it might supply the total requirements of the country. The only limitations to the expansion of this industry are the availability of raw materials, the suitability of site and the capacity of the Indian market to consume the finished product. It now appears that the other interests with which the Tata Iron and Steel are in negotiation control very rich iron ore resources. Besides, one of such interests has a steel-making plant in a semi-finished state. It may, therefore be expected that any day competition, which is likely to appear against the Tata Iron and Steel Company, can emanate most effectively from such interests. That efforts towards this objective were very recently made are an open secret now. The interests, therefore, of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company impratively demand that the control over such resources should be acquired by the company. The proposal, therefore, for the establishment of a new Steel Works in India is inspired by enlightened self-interest of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and ought to meet with the whole-hearted approval of the shareholders of the company. It should not be forgotten that the Tata Iron and Steel Company to-day do not and cannot with the existing plant supply the total requirements of the country. Competition is bound to appear, but effective competition is sought to be eliminated by bringing to a successful issue the negotiations which have been pending for some time.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS

The alarm caused by rumours of a fresh issue is, therefore, entirely unfounded. The shareholders, in any case, as pointed out in the Company's statement, will have a very full opportunity of going into the merits of the proposals for a fresh issue whenever that is decided to be made, as under the Indian Companies' Act, the issue of new capital cannot be made except by a special resolution carried by a 75 per cent. majority of the total voting power of the shareholders of the company. The Ordinary and Deferred shareholders, ought, therefore, to be completely reassured for the reasons stated herein.

CAPITAL APPRECIATION

We believe that a dispassionate consideration of the whole situation bearing on the values of the shares of this Company cannot but lead to one conclusion that, with the industry continuing to make substantial money month after month, with the Company working at its full capacity and with the trend of steel prices in the world definitely upwards, the decline in the shares of this company is unmerited and that the shares ought to be bought for substantial appreciation in the coming few months.

BETTER FEELING AP. PARENT IN SECURITIES

Recovery In Mill Shares

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Messrs Lewis and Jones have issued the following report

The steadiness mentioned in our last report of the 11th instant, was followed by a period of easiness during which prices generally of Government Securities declined. A better feeling has become apparent during the last few days, however, although the business transacted is still of a limited nature. In a number of instances, quotations have not yet returned to those ruling on the 11th instant. 3 1/2 per cent Paper has moved between Rs. 88/4 and Rs. 90/2, closing to-day at Rs. 89/14. 4 per cent 1960/70 receded to Rs. 105 and 3½ 1951/54 to Rs. 96/13, but have since recovered to-day to Rs. 105/6 and Rs. 97/1 respectively. 3 per cent 1941, which are in good demand, has moved up from Rs. 101/10 to Rs. 102, whilst 5 per cent 1945/55 has also met with some enquiry and is somewhat better at Rs. 116/4. The market would appear to be slowly regaining its confidence, and provided no adverse external factors arise, it is not unlikely that a further improvement in quotations will be seen before long, as there would appear to be a large amount of money awaiting a favourable opportunity for investment.

There have again been heavy applications for Treasury Bills this week, the average rate of Tenders for the Rs. 2 crores on offer being Re. 0/11/10 per cent per annum. Last week, Rs. 5,60,00,000 of Intermediate Treasury Bills were sold and this week the sale of Intermediate Treasury Bills was discontinued on the first morning on which they were available.

The Reserve Bank of India Rate in unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:

COTTON MILLS.

Forward business in our market has been suspended as from the 18th instant, and at the moment, it is uncertain when it will again recommence. A certain number of shares which were formerly dealt in for Settlement are now permitted to be dealt in for cash, but it is still not possible to transact business in the more speculative issues. Those Mill shares which are now being dealt in for cash are steady and show some recovery from the lowest prices touched. Gokaks are quoted at Rs. 153/12XD, Finlays have improved from Rs. 97/8 to Rs. 103/2 with buyers over, whilst Simplex are also a shade better at Rs. 66/4. Indian Manufacturings on the other hand are lower at Rs. 1250XD. Shapurji Defd. changed hands at Rs. 4/2. It is reported that the cloth market is showing some signs of improvement.

Owing to the closing of the Forward market, business in Miscellaneous shares has naturally been severely restricted, although there are signs that confidence is growing it may be that investors will take more interest in the market before long.

BANKS.

Imperial Banks have met with a good enquiry and have improved from Rs. 1445 and Rs. 355 to Rs. 1470 and Rs. 363/2 respectively. Reserve Banks after declining to Rs. 117 are now steadier at Rs. 118/8. Bank of Indias are better and steady at Rs. 120, whilst Barodas have also met with some enquiry at up to Rs. 97. Central Banks, after declining from Rs. 33/8 to Rs. 31/8, have since recovered to Rs. 32/14 Union Banks are fractionally higher at Rs. 5/5.

RAILWAYS.

A very fair business has been put through in Railway shares, more particularly in Sialkots at Rs. 104/12, Saras at Rs. 89/8, Mymensingh Rebates at Rs. 91 XD. Ahmed-Prantejs have declined from Rs. 877/8 to Rs. 850, whilst Taptis are also a little lower at Rs. 757/8. Pachoras still have sellers at Rs. 91.

CEMENTS.

After a period of easiness, Cement shares are now in better demand, prices closing steady to-day. Coimbators have sellers at Rs. 190, Okhas after Rs. 261/4, whilst Uniteds have more or less maintained their price around Rs. 121. Gwaliors, which were down at one time to Rs. 108/2, are now better at Rs. 113/12. Katni Defds. are in some demand at Rs. 1965.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Ajmer Electrics have improved from Rs. 9/14 to Rs. 10/8, a fair number of shares changing hands. Ahmedabad Electrics are on offer at Rs. 147/8 and Rs. 39/6 premium respectively, whilst Surat Electric Old shares are available at Rs. 175 as against the quotation of Rs. 195. The New shares changed hands at Rs. 104/8. A small transaction was done in Nasik Deolali Pref. shares at Rs. 107/8.

HYDRO ELECTRICS.

The only Ordinary share in this group which can be dealt in is Tata Hydro, which has been a very steady counter closing to-day at Rs. 162/8XD. A good business has been put through in the Preference shares of the group and the demand would still appear to be unsatisfied. Andhra Valley 8 per cent Debentures are wanted at the quotation, but Hydro 6 per cent. Debentures are on offer.

ENGINEERING.

McKenzies changed hands at Rs. 50 whilst Josts are available at Rs. 80 as against the quotation of Rs. 82. Premier Construction are a Rupee better at Rs. 75/8, with the Preference shares unchanged at par. Alcocks are a few rupees better at Rs. 160.

INSURANCE.

Insurance shares are steady in sympathy with a better Gilt-edged market. New Indias are quoted at Rs. 38/4. Orientals, after dropping to Rs. 4050, closed at Rs. 4200 whilst Vulcans have been marked up from Rs. 6/14 to Rs. 7/2. Empire of Indias are unchanged, in the absence of business, at Rs. 2815 whilst Jupiters are fractionally lower at Rs. 11/4.

TATA IRON AND STEEL.

No official business has yet been transacted in the Ordinary and Deferred shares of the Company. The 1st Preferences are easier and somewhat lower at Rs. 176/14, whilst the 2nd Preferences are practically unchanged and steady at Rs. 145.

Tata Iron and Steel 1st Pref. Rs. 176/14

Tata Iron and Steel 2nd Pref. Rs. 145.

BOMBAY TRAM.

Ordinary shares have met with a good investment enquiry, the rate improving from Rs. 141/4 to Rs. 144/6, whilst the Preference shares are also better at Rs. 82.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE.

Ordinary shares, after declining to Rs. 100/10, have since recovered to Rs. 103/8. The 4 per cent Debentures are in demand at Rs. 50/4.

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING.

No quotation is available for the Old shares, but the New shares have shown a decided improvement, having been marked up from Rs. 112/8 to Rs. 120 with buyers over.

Port Cannings have changed hands at Rs. 610.

B. B. Petrols are steady but fractionally lower at Rs. 2/15.

Shivrajpurs are in good demand but after improving from Rs. 28 to Rs. 31 they closed at Rs. 29/8.

Industrial Investment Trusts changed hands at Rs. 4 discount, but sellers would appear to be scarce at this figure.

Bombay Steam Ordinary on rumours of an increased dividend, have improved from Rs. 300 to Rs. 305, whilst the Preference shares changed hands in small lots at the somewhat lower price of Rs. 290.

Scindias are steady but quiet at Rs. 11.

Indian Radios are unchanged at Rs. 487/8 and Rs. 525 respectively.

Bombay Ugandas have sellers, the nominal quotation being Rs. 60.

Kemp and Co., are on offer at Rs. 215 as against the quotation of Rs. 227/8.

Ginger Rogers speaking

WHEN GIRLS WRITE ME THAT THEY AREN'T AS ATTRACTIVE AS THEY'D LIKE TO BE, I ALWAYS ADVISE THEM TO KEEP THEIR SKIN REALLY LOVELY.
EVERY SCREEN STAR KNOWS THE APPEAL OF VELVET – SMOOTH SKIN. I'VE FOUND IN LUX TOILET SOAP A SURE SIMPLE WAY TO KEEP THIS CHARM.
YOU'LL DISCOVER VERY SOON THAT THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT KEEPS THE CLEAR DELICATE SMOOTHNESS OF YOUR SKIN, THE BEWITCHING NATURAL BEAUTY THAT'S BOUND TO WIN ADMIRATION.
LUX
LUX TOILET SOAP

Radio Pictures

You've read the opinion of Ginger Rogers about Lux Toilet Soap. It is shared by 846 out of the 857 leading film stars in Hollywood and England. They use Lux Toilet because they know they can find no surer safeguard for their flawless beauty. Lux Toilet Soap's creamy lather cleanses *gently* — completely dissolves all the impurities which form in the pores and on the surface of the skin, and leaves it fresh —radiant!

You, too, can enjoy this simple beauty treatment of the film stars. Buy a tablet of Lux Toilet Soap to-day, and see for yourself how your skin will improve!

THE BEAUTY SOAP OF THE FILM STARS

LUX TOILET SOAP

I-LTS 407-288A MADE FOR LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

HEAVY WHITE SUGAR TRADE

Large Business In Copper

Bombay, Sept 28

The following is the Rubber, Sugar and Metal Market report received by Messrs. M. and B. Stern from their London Office:—

SUPPLEMENT

"The rubber market during the past week has had a bad attack of nerves, brought about by the continued uncertainty as to the outcome of the Geneva deliberations, coupled with renewed fears in certain quarters concerning the fate of the guilder. There has also, been considerable discussion regarding the next week's meeting of the Internation Regulation Committee and the balance of opinion seems to be that no announcement of any change in the present quotas will be made at this meeting.

In this atmosphere, it is perhaps not surprising that there has been a fair amount of liquidation on the part of nervous holders and that buyers have been reticent. Sentiment at the moment is such that a continuance of the present uncertainties might well cause prices to dwindle further and on the other hand, any favourable development would bring about a sharp recovery. While realising that the course of the market in the immediate future is obscure we feel that the longer view is definitely hopeful, as we believe that we are now approaching a stage when the world's statistical position should show a distinct and sustained improvement, as a result of the smaller shipments which can be expected from October onwards, leading to substantial decreases in world stocks. These decreases are likely to show in American and Eastern stocks first, but the U. K. stocks will be reduced in due course. In the meantime, however, further additions to British stocks may occur in view of recent Eastern shipments, but too much notice should not be taken of this, if as we anticipate world stocks shew a decline. It is well to bear in mind that London stocks in particular, include quite substantial quantities that would normally be held in continental centres, where supplies are now unusually low.

Stocks in the United Kingdom show an increase on the week of 754 tons.

SUGAR

"The market has shown a firmer tendency during the past fortnight and London terminal values are 2d to 2 3/4d. per cwt higher. The principal influence has been the heavy White Sugar trade passing leading to refiners' quotations being raised twice this week and bringing them in as buyers of raws which do not offer now below sh 4-5 1/4. It is probable that they have not fully covered their sales and could not at the moment secure any large quantity even at that figure. It is difficult to say whether the uncertain political situation is influencing operations or sentiment to any appreciable extent but it would certainly act as a check on Bear selling. For the rest there is in the background the possibility of Government action in this country with a view to permanently raising the level of prices here for the benefit of our Colonies and the Exchequer. It might be a mistake to encourage buying at the moment on this ground as it is too early to judge when any action might be attempted, but the opportunity of quiet markets might well be taken advantage of, to make purchases on this possibility."

METALS

"Public attention is rivetted on the European situation which as days pass, wears a more serious aspect, purely from the point of metals—Peace—or War—both mean armaments, and therefore, activity in metal markets—A more satisfactorily bull point however, is the undoubtful improvement in trade and Sentiment in America. The President's latest announcements have made for confidence and have been very well received and may prove to be the encouragement that was needed to start a general recovery.

Copper: The anticipated 9 cents for domestic copper was realised on Monday, after a very large business was reported as having been put through in America at 8 1/2 cents. Business at the higher level has been done. The absence of any very active buying by the Continent on this side, presupposes that they are in part responsible for the American activity. A large business has been done on the Standard Market, but generous profit-taking has kept prices in check and the rise has been steady and moderate.

The turnover for the week is about 14,300 tons."

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct 1

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 13 9
London Tin Corporation	0 6 9
Turner and Newall	2 14 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 15 0
Attock Oil	0 13 0
Associated Portland Cement	2 17 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 1 0
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 4 6
Beira Railways	0 19 0
County of London Elec Supply Ord	2 14 0
Marconi International Marine	1 11 0
Callendar's Cable and Constn	3 11 6
General Electric Ord	3 2 6
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 2 6
L M and S Rly 4 per cent Pref	77 0 0
International Railways of C America	dol. 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 8 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 8 9
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 3 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 6.87 p.c. p.a.

Market weaker.

DRY WEATHER ALL OVER COUNTRY

POONA, October 1.

The weather has been dry all over the country, except for local rain in Lower Burma and South Hyderabad and a few falls in Southeast Madras, Amherst reporting two inches and Gulbarga, Hanamkonda and Cuddalore half an inch each.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will recur in Lower Burma, Southeast Madras and Deccan.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Tuesday.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.043 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.9 degrees (1.0 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.7 degrees (0.9 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the year 80.40 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

On Tuesday at 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.6deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 25 POINTS UP

Trade Buying Influenced By War Fear

FURTHER RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat And Linseed Firm

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled easy.

N. Y. COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on trade and foreign buying influenced by increasing war fears.

BULLION PRICES IMPROVE.

London gold and silver prices improved further to-day.

GRAINS FIRM.

Wheat and linseed ruled firm jute and rubber were steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES DEPRESSED.

The London Stock Exchange lacked interest in the absence of speculative activity. Giltedged securities were somewhat depressed under selling pressure.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	10.53
To-day's opening	10.62
Difference	+09
To-day's closing	10.78
Difference	+.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	5.80
To-day's opening	5.81
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.86
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 211

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 1.

Cotton displayed a good deal of activity on trade and foreign buying influenced by increasing war fears but free marketing checked bullish enterprise with the result that buyers became cautious and the full rise was not maintained.

Trading in March commenced at 10.62 i.e. 9 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on higher Liverpool advices and foreign buying coupled with trade buying with March touching 10.68 but the higher level attracted hedge selling and southern offerings which forced the price back to 10.62. At this stage the market became somewhat quiet but prices kept steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.78 with a rise of 25 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 1.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.43/10.42) 10.49/10.49
January (10.47/10.46) 10.54/10.54
March (10.54/10.54) 10.62/10.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.87) 5.87
American December (5.78) 5.78
Egyptian October (7.95) 7.94
Egyptian November (7.98) 7.97

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 208 and 209-8 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 209 with New York futures about 9 points up.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firm But Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Jutes ruled steady but the volume of business was on a small scale. In coals westerns were wanted at firm rates and prices advanced about as. 8 in the day's transactions while other were more or less unchanged. Teas kept steady and unchanged. In miscellaneous Indian iron and steels kept fairly steady while others were unchanged. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—Three and a half per cent paper 88/12, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 103, four per cent loan 1943 107/1, five per cent loan 1945/55 116/10 small lot.

Banks.—Central Bank 33/6 small lot, Reserve Bank 119.

Railways.—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 100, Kalighat Falta 89 ex div.

Cottons.—New Victoria ordy 1/5.

Coals.—Amalgamated 21, Bengal 251, Bengal Giridih re 1, Burrakur 11/14, Deoli 5/14, Equitable 34, Mundulpoor 5/4, Western 2/14.

Jutes.—Alliance ordy 290, Agarpara ordy 23, Auckland 197 small lots, Bally 190, Champdany 157, Clive 25/12 small lot, Empire 29/8, Fort William 268/8 small lot, Gourepore 625/8, Howrah 47/4, Ipfa 289/8 small lot, Kamarhatty 475, Kanknarrah 404/8 small lot, Kelvin 480, Nuddea 454 small lot, Soorah pref 113, Union ordy 424/8.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 7/2 ex div, Jubbulpore electric 12, Indian iron and steel 8/12 small lot Marshalls and Company 1/3, B.I. Corporation ordy 3/7, Calcutta trams ordy 21/8, Indian wood products 18/8 small lot, Indian cables 4/12, Titaghur paper ordy 22/2, Cawnpore sugar ordy 33/12.

Teas.—Adufflaghur 12/4, Gohpur 6/8, Jutlibari 15, Tilkah 14/8, Borpukhuri 6/8, East India 10/8, Hattikhira 24/8, Tengpani 15/4.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	4.91
To-day's opening	4.91
To-day's closing	4.90 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	4.91 1/16
To-day's opening	4.90 7/8
To-day's closing	4.90 9/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 1.

Previous closing	74.53
To-day's opening	74.56
To-day's closing	74.44
Difference	—.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 1.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 7/8 with very small variation throughout.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.90 9/16.

Franc opened at 74.50 and then fell to 74.47 subsequently further declining to 74.44.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.44.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 1.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d	29 3/8d.
Forward	29 5/16d	29 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 1.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-6 1/2) £7-1-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 1.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 1.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.62 3/4)	5.62 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.25)	37.13
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4)	0.91 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 1/2)	1-6 9/16
London on Milan (60.15)	60.15
London on Kobe (1-2 3/32)	1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67, 67/2 and 67/7. There was some slight improvement in enquiry with buyers not disposed to enter the market aggressively while with steadier London cables prices showed further rise and closed steady at Rs. 67/3, 67/5 and 67/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1, 35/1 and 35/1/6. Prices showed signs of easiness on scattered selling but with steadiness of foreign exchanges some speculative buying developed and prices rallied and closed steady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2/3.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1935-36	1934-35
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 30-9-35	1522000	1201000
Receipts Yesterday 30-9-55	82000	52000
Exports to date 30-9-35	618000	675000
Stock at Ports 27-9-35	1808000	2791000
Stock Interior Towns 27-9-35	1610000	1440000
Stock at Liverpool 27-9-35	428000	967000
Visible Supply 27-9-35	4180000	5785000
Quantity in sight 27-9-35	2423000	1799000
Quantity out of sight 27-9-35	1340000	1332000

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 82 1/4 and December 77 1/2. A good deal of activity prevailed on foreign and speculative buying influenced by reports of imminence of war.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 1.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.00. Prices advanced on further speculative and foreign buying following increasing war fears.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 1.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£232 1/2 buyers £233 sellers Firm) £230 3/4 buyers £231 1/4 sellers. Barely steady.

Linseed (£17 5/16 buyers £17 3/8 sellers. Firm) £17 7/16 buyers £17 1/2 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/4 to £40) £39 1/2 to £40

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 1.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. Speculators sold. Market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (3-0) 2-5
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/4) 2-2 1/4

JUTE

October-November New Crop (£17 5/8 sellers) £17 9/16 sellers.

Dunlop October (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

Lightning October (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (5 13/16 paid and value) 5 3/4 paid and value

Jan-Mar. (5 7/8 paid and sellers) 5 15/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November (£12 7/8 sellers) £13 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata October (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (13 15/16 sellers) £14 paid.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 3 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m	7 3 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 3 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 1.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 9 9
Wheat May	4 8 6
Linseed May	7 4 0

The tone was steady

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Smaller supply was sold well at firm prices.

Greasy Lower 0.8 1/2
Greasy Higher 1.7
Scoured Lower 1.7 1/2
Scoured Higher 1.9

Operators Very Cautious On Stock Exchange

PROFIT-TAKING IN WHEAT AND MAIZE

Sterling Steady After Early Weakness

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 1.

On the Stock Exchange, operators were very cautious but after almost complete dullness sentiment at the close appeared brighter.

In commodities wheat opened very firm on strength of argentime but later sagged on profit-taking.

Maize strengthened with wheat but the gain was lost at the close.

Lead was very active.

On exchanges, late continental selling weakened sterling but control steadied the rate at the close.

Wall Street opened steady but traders were cautious.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed £92

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, September 23, £91 1/2
Tuesday, September 24, £92
Wednesday, September 25 £93
Thursday, September 26, £93 1/2
Friday, September 27, £93
Monday, September 30, £92 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 1.
3-30 p.m.

The general tone was very dull. Giltedgeds were weak. Industrials generally were quiet and price movements irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82) £82 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 1/2) £102 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/4) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£103 1/8) £102 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-3) 21-3
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/8) 4 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 3/4
Musical Industries (26-0) 25-6
Princhin Johnson (39-6) 39-0
Imperial Chemical (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (112-0) 112-0
Realisation 1930 (£81) £78 1/2 Ex-Div.
Dunlop Rubber (37-10 1/2) 36-7 1/2
University Ordinary (28-9) 28-3
Ford Motors (34-0) 34-0
Cable Wires (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
British American Tobacco (111-10 1/2) 110-7 1/2
Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 135-0
P and O S N Company Defd (17-1 1/2) 17-1 1/2
Distillers (91-3) 90-9
Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0
British Celanese (12-0) 12-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (61-6) 61-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 52-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6
Western Limited Ordinary (17-6) 17-6
Inter Nickels (£30 3/4) £30 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £102

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 1.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95 1/2) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India (£92 3/4) £92 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£105 3/4) £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-58 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-9) 22-9
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Tsust (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £17 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (52-3) 53-0
Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
Goddar New (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
Moddar New (71-3) 71-3
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-0) 39-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (58-9) 58-4 1/2
Burma Oil (74-4 1/2) 73-9
Mexican Eagle (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (69-4 1/2) 69-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£25 5/8) £25 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£46 1/2) £46
L M Ford (£17 3/8) £17
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£132) £132
London Board G Stock (£100 3/4) £100 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 1.

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 46 1/2) dol 46 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 1/4) dol 20 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 45 1/4) dol 45
U S Steel Preference (dol 110) dol 110 1/4

SHASTRI'S PORTRAIT FOR ANNAMALAI 'VARSITY

Artist Nageshwar Rao Executes Painting

BOMBAY, October, 1.

It is understood that H. E. the Governor of Madras will perform the unveiling ceremony of a life size painting of the Right Honp'ble V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri, at the Annamalai University building, Annamalainagar on October 31

Mr. C. Nageswar Rao (the Bombay Artist) who was entrusted with the task of painting the portrait has been instructed by Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar to bring the portrait at least a week before the unveiling ceremony.—A. P.

KUNZRU AT JUBBULPORE

Will Tour C. P. For Liberal Propaganda

JUBBULPORE, October, 1.

In connection with the enrolling of members for the Reception Committee of the All-India Liberal Federal Association which meets during December at Nagpur, Pt. Hridaynath Kunzru accompanied by Messrs. M. D. Shahane and Mandpe of the Servants of India Society has arrived here to start his tour in the Central Provinces. After addressing a public meeting to-night on "Liberalism and what it means" Pt Kunzru leaves with the party to-morrow morning for Saugor. He had a busy programme to-day.—United Press.

NARAYANRAO VYAS

Presented With Medals In South India

(From A Correspondent).

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

Mr. Narayanrao Vyas of Bombay and party came to Madras last month and had grand success in Southern India when he visited Madras, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Mangalore, Ettaiyapuram, Guntur and Rameshwaram. The Maharaja of Ettaiyapuram presented a medal to Mr. Vyas. Rajah Shri Rajahram Rajah, Senior Prince of the Tanjore Palace awarded a medal to Mr. Narayanrao Vyas. Although this was a new province both in language and music, Mr. Narayanrao Vyas had a good season. He is proceeding for conferences to be held at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi and Muttra.

MRS. MUSHI'S NARROW ESCAPE

Car Turns Towards Pit While Avoiding Pedestrian

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Sept. 29.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi is being congratulated on her providential escape from a motor accident yesterday evening. While coming down to the town from Belgaum a pedestrial tried to cross the road while the car was in full speed. Mr. Desai, the managing director of the Dharwar Electric Supply Company, who was driving the car very skilfully not only avoided the passenger but avoided the car falling into a pit towards which it had to be turned.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi left Dharwar to-day afternoon for Hubli.

(Continued from Column 7.)

the rectitude of Tory Imperialism up to date, including the latest brand of Indian constitution. But even he, while his caravan goes on, graciously permits us, subject to such Bills of course, to bark. Let our bark at least be in unison and not discordant."

Indictment Of Special Powers Bill

Madgavkar Speaks Out

Chronic Martial Law Not To Be Found Even In Punjab Of Sir Michael O'Dwyer Or General Dyer

In a statement, Sir Govind Madgavkar, an ex-Judge of Bombay High Court, scathingly indicts "a dangerous piece of legislation on the anvil, much of it, in my opinion, fatal to the liberty of the subject." It invest, he says, "the Executive with despotic powers, in the exercise of which for all practical purposes they are not responsible to the Legislature or to the Courts. I refer to the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Bill (Bill No. XL of 1935), now before the Bombay Legislative Council. This Bill, apart from the omission of two Clauses now redundant, proposes to make the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act, No. XVI of 1932, the permanent law of the Presidency.

After analysing the provisions of this Bill, Sir Govind says:

"There is not a word in these or any of the other Sections to limit the purview to Communists or terrorists or passive resisters, against whom, according to the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons", the present Bill is directed. . . . Under these Sections 3 and 4 Prosecutor and Judge are one and the same. There is no right of trial in open Court or otherwise and no right of appeal against orders under Sections 3 and 4. The Local Legislature cannot touch the power of superintendence and of revision of the High Court.

The prosecutor is not called upon to formulate his charge under Sections 3 and 4, much less produce any witnesses. The defence has no right of cross-examination or legal assistance. The single state of mind of the prosecutor, namely, his idea of what constitutes "public safety" or "peace", what acts are "prejudicial" to it, even his suspicion of possible acts the suspect might be contemplating—this suffices for any of us to forfeit our liberty and to enjoy His Majesty's hospitality in any of the jails of the Presidency or for the penalties in Section 4.

INTERNMENT.

Under Section 4 I am liable not only to be forbidden to visit certain areas but must also remove myself from the place where I may be earning my livelihood to any village, where I might be ordered, from the Upper Sind Frontier in the North to Canara in the South with liberty to starve there for the rest of my life. As the case quoted above (32 Bom. L. R. p. 523) shows, the order under Section 4, Clause I (d), may include in practice anything that may commend itself to the zealous officer. As in duty bound, he will take his political opinions from the Governor-in-Council and may even feel obliged to vindicate his orthodoxy by outdoing his superiors. He will naturally incorporate in this order anything and everything that may commend itself to him such as frequent daily visits and reports to the police, however unnecessary, so long as they humiliate and make life intolerable to the subject and drive him in self-respect or in desperation to some breach, however slight, of the order and the desired imprisonment up to two years under Section 14.

UNPRECEDENTED.

I am not up-to-date in the legislation of Bolshevik Russia, Fascist Italy or Nazi Germany: but speaking with some knowledge of comparative legislation and adding to it a knowledge of legislation in progressive Indian States, I do not know, and despite diligent search have not been able to discover, such a law or such procedure elsewhere.

I deem it a public duty and take leave to say that this law and procedure are, to my mind, shocking in the extreme. My sole defence for my rash act would be my occupation for over forty years in the maintenance and administration of law and order and justice and the peculiar habits of mind so engendered. A person accused of the most atrocious murder or rape, in regard to whose 'prima facie' guilt a magistrate is "satisfied that there are reasonable grounds"—even such a person is still in British India entitled to a fair and open trial in Court before a disinterested Judge. But, subject to this, surely even the three classes of persons against whom according to the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" the Bill purports to be directed but who are not mentioned therein and to whom it is in no way restricted, namely Communists, terrorists and passive resisters, even these, I submit, are entitled to a trial in the ordinary Courts, and not to the 'lettre de cachet' or exile and starvation under the ingenious Sections 3 and 4 with the almost inevitable imprisonment under Section 14.

I myself happen to belong to a class with a stake in the country not inferior to that of the persons who constitute the Governor-in-Council and his officers. I have been in the service of the Crown in British India and one of the Indian States and I claim to be a well-wisher of both, even if I cannot pretend to servile docility or admiration of misgovernment. I am not a Socialist or a Communist; in fact, I am not a politician at all. But I would much rather be denounced by the Communist as an exploiter of the proletariat, be bombed by the terrorist as a mercenary and a traitor and be boycotted by the passive resister as one lacking in patriotism and self-sacrificing than have such a law enacted for my supposed benefit, even by a purely Indian Government, much less by the present Government. I am content with the protection of the ordinary law and its courts.

The reforms so-called have sufficiently opened our eyes to the realities of our political condition. I should hardly have thought it necessary for the Government to point the moral still further or to impose chronic martial law of this character, not to be found even in the Punjab of Sir Michael O'Dwyer or General Dyer.

I have said enough, I hope, to show the arbitrary character of the Act. Its language is general and in no way confined to Communists, terrorists or passive resisters, but, on the contrary, it includes and is capable of being directed against the most law-abiding and innocent citizen, who might happen to incur the suspicion or the displeasure of even the local Executive or police. Its penalties are sufficient to harass, disgrace and ruin its victims. It would be simpler and shorter to enact a law with a single section giving the Governor-in-Council or any officer authorised by him power to imprison up to two years and dictate all our movements and our actions with an indefinite continuance of imprisonment for breach without right of redress.

IN GOOD COMPANY.

And it is under these circumstances that a Viceroy, who professes to be a life-long Liberal in British politics, certifies a Bill of the same kind as the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 which was characterised by an eminent lawyer in the Assembly as "absolutely inconsistent with the principles of criminal jurisprudence, even as prevalent in this country." I am quoting the words of Sir Abdur Rahim, As President of that Assembly his lips are now sealed. If in regard to the present Bill I am mistaken, I am at least in good company.

To the Local Government, I suppose, an appeal is futile. The wire stretches to Simla, Whitehall and it may be even to the City. But Sind will soon be separated and, while it is free to accept such a permanent legislation for itself if it so wishes, should not help to impose it upon us in the Presidency proper. But, after all, the Muslim who is proud of his democratic religion and the Maratha of his Kshatriya caste owe a duty to defend, not to abandon, the people and their rights. I would appeal to our Muslim and Non-Brahmin representatives in the Council to reject the Bill and particularly Chapter II in its entirety. And lastly I would ask my fellow-electors well to watch the votes on this Bill and to see to it that at least in the ensuing election, which may be retarded but cannot be indefinitely postponed, our representatives in the Council, whatever party label they bear, are good men and true, impervious to smiles or to frowns, who realise their duty by the country and will vigilantly guard and extend our liberties and not betray them.

Sir Samuel Hoare, flushed with his triumphs at Westminster, is gathering fresh laurels at Geneva, while he unctuously explains, for the edification of Signor Mussolini and an admiring world, the beauties, the philanthropy and

(Continued in Col. 5)

SOUTHERN SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON

Favourable Weather

BASIS HARDENING

Bombay, Oct 1.

Every day that passes bring as nearer to the peak of the movement of the new American cotton crop There is a tendency to reduce crop estimates. The market was influenced by Southern hedge selling which was well absorbed. Small certified stocks imparted firmness in near months and basis are hardening owing to scarcity of desired grades.

The New York market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by more favourable weather and southern hedge selling. The market opened at a decline of one point with March 10.54. During the early part of the session there was some trade buying which improved prices 3 points and March was quoted 10.97 which was the highest level for the day. During the afternoon session there was Southern hedge selling and prices declined 6 points from the highest level and March was quoted 10.51. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 5 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 5 points at 10.80c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point. Spot Cotton prices closed one point lower at 10.65c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March Highest 10.47 plus 02 (12-22 p.m.)

Lowest 10.51—04 (2-45 p.m.)

Liverpool March Highest 5.82 plus 02

Lowest 5.78 —02

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York cable:—

Persistent hedge selling well absorbed. Basis shows signs of hardening. Tendency is to reduce crop estimate Weather was generally favourable.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

Basis strong Small stocks of certificated causing firmness of near months. War fears increasing. Mills stocks are small. We favour purchases.

Copper: New York December 7.85

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Weather favourable East, but distinctly less favourable West. America: Mills sell output, better trade offtake, Mill activity slowly rising. England: Improvement maintained. Continent: About stationary. Japan: Sales above production, but due to previous poor business, curtailment to continue.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Bombay buying distant Januarys. Trade calling. Continued hedge selling. Bearish.

New York: Hedging and spot house selling offset by trade and Far Eastern buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 30.

October	10.48+02
December	10.43—01
January	10.47—01
March	10.53—02
May	10.60—03
July	10.64—05
Middling Spot	10.80+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 30

October	10.44+02
December	10.40
January	10.43—01
Middling Spot ..	10.65—01

NEW YORK.
New York, September 30

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
December	10.46
January	10.47
March	10.56
New York Noon Call—	
December	10.44
January	10.47
March	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 30

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports ..	82,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's exports to the continent.	4,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 30

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.29
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.44
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.59
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.21
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	5.56
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.51
Bengal—	
Good	3.97
Fully Good	4.07
Fine	4.19
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.07
Fine	4.19
Superfine	4.31

LIVERPOOL MARKET FEATURELESS

Hedge Selling And Trade Calling

BOMBAY BUYING

Bombay, Oct. 1.

On Monday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 5-81. Commission houses were buying distant positions and there was some Bombay buying which was offset by further hedge-selling. Later the hedge-selling met with trade calling, otherwise the market was featureless. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and closed one point up to one point down Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 6.32d.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of one point. At the close October was quoted 5.12, January 4.91 and March 4.91.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with increased hedge selling. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points with spot cotton 2 points down at 8.43 Uppers futures closed 8 to 5 points lower with spot cotton 5 points down at 7.10.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was considerable long liquidation in the Alexandria market. Sakels futures declined 22 to 23 points and Ashmouni futures lost 13 to 15 points.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 30

Broach A/M 1936 opening 206 3/4, highest 207; lowest 206; closing 206 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 188, highest 188; lowest 187 1/2; closing 188

Bengal D/J opening 141 3/4; highest 142 1/4; lowest 141 1/4; closing 142 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 23 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 8 1/4

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy and warmer

WEST: Partly cloudy, possible rain, cooler.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 30.

October	5.88+01
November	5.76—01
December	5.76
January	5.77
February	5.78
March	5.80
April	5.80
May	5.81
June	5.81
July	5.81
August	5.79
September	5.76
October 1936	5.73
Middling Spot ..	6.32—03
To-day's 10.12 A. M. Quotations	
October	5.87
January	5.78
March	5.81

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 30

October 1935	7.93
November 1935	7.96
January 1936	7.80
March 1936	7.73
May 1936	7.69
July 1936	7.67
October	7.67
F. G. F. Spot	8.45

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels October sellers 28/6.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels Sept. sellers 30/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, September 30

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/6

C & F Bombay :—
Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

C & F Karachi :—
Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York September 30.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 30.

Smoked sheet standard rubbed per lb., sellers 5-7/8

SEEDS.
London, September 30.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Sept. sellers £10-10-0

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-17-6.

Rapesee d Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £13-15-0.

Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton. Sept./Oct. sellers £12-17-6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 1.

B C Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Near
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Forward

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 273 1/4
Banks selling T T 271 1/4
Banks buying T T 268 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 138

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 30th ultimo
Hongkong/London 2/0 7/8 1st instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/4 1st instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 1st instant
Java/London 7.25 1st instant
London/Paris 74.53 30th ultimo
London/Belgium 29.06 1/2 30th ultimo
London/Switzerland 15.09 1/2 30th ultimo
London/Italy 60.18 30th ultimo
London/Berlin 12.20 1/2 30th ultimo
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 30th ultimo
London/New York 4.91 1/16 30th ultimo
London/Amsterdam 7.25 3/4 30th ultimo

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady Forward.

Gold £7-1-6 28th ultimo £7-1-6 1/2 30th ultimo

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 28th ultimo 29 5/16 30th ultimo

Silver London Forward 29 5/16 28th ultimo 29 5/16 30th ultimo

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 28th ultimo 65 5/8 30th ultimo

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 28th ultimo 3/4 per cent 30th ultimo

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 28th ultimo 3/4 per cent 30th ultimo

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London September 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 11/16 per cent. to 3/4 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 30.

T. T. London on —	
New York closing rate..	4.91-1/16
Paris	74.53
Berlin	12.20 1/2
Madrid	35.94
Amsterdam	7.25-1/2
Brussels	29.06 1/2
Milan	60.18
Berne	15.09 1/2
Prague	118.81

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, September 30

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent..	66-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79 1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92 1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	82
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	103-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	106
National Bank of India ..	41-1/4
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LINSEED OIL
London, Sept 30

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—
October sellers 25/3
Jan/April sellers 26

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 30

October 80 1/4d
December 75 1/2d
March 72 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM

Chicago, Sept 30

September dol 1.01 3/4
December dol. 0.99 1/4
May dol. 0.99 1/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 30

December 2.57 unchanged
March 2.13—1
May 2.17 —2
July 2.21 —2

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 1.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/11; Lowest Rs. 6/10/3; Closing Rs. 6/11/1 1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/12/3; Lowest Rs. 6/11/6; Closing Rs. 6/12/10 1/2

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/13; Closing Rs. 2/13/3.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 1

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs 206/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened firm at Rs. 207/8 on reports of active demand for ready cotton. New C. E. for November delivery is sold at Rs. 20 on. This active demand imported better feeling. There was scarcity of sellers and prices advanced to Rs. 208. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and prices in the local market improved to Rs. 208. Later on Liverpool was quiet and prices declined to Rs. 207/8. The market was quiet at this level and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 207/12
Oomra D/J. Rs. 189/4
Bengal D/J. Rs. 143/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 1.

Bengal Superfine	160/161
Bengal Fine	153/155
Bengal F.G.	149/150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	153/155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	149/150
Wardha-Hingt	209/211
Nagpur Savner	211/213
Pundhurna	204/206
Yeotmal	204/206
Arvi	204/206
Ellichpur	261/264
Berar	261/264
Khamgaon	201/204
Mulkapur	199 201
Khandesh	199/201
Jalna/Sailu	199/201
Burwah Sanavad	199/201
Broach Fine	227/232
Punjab/American	232/237
Punjab/American mix	217/222
Cambodia	287
Cambodia 2nd crop	247/252
Compta Good	252/257
Bagalkot	237/242
Western	237/247
Kampala	345
Busoga	344
Jinja	331
New Manza	315

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct 1

Java ready Rs. 13-13
September shipment Rs. 4
October and/or December Rs. 4-1-9
January and/or March Rs. 4-2-9
Kesar ready Rs. 14-4
Sarya Rs. 13-13
Tone quiet, but steady

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimate

Messrs. Clement Curitis and Co. estimate U. S. Cotton Crop 11,410,000 bales against their estimate of 11,620,000 bales last month.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 1.

The local silver market was dull and featureless in the absence of any new development. Local operators are keeping out awaiting further developments. The gold market was fairly steady with a moderate business.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	67	1	0
Aso delivery	67	5	0
Kartak delivery	67	7	0
Ready gold	35	0	3
Aso delivery	35	0	6
Kartak delivery	35	1	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept 30

October 66.20—
December 66.40—
March 66.98 plus 05

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 30

Market Steady.

Spot	29-5/16
Forward	29 5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 30.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-1-6-1/2

LONDON METALS.
London, September 30.

	£
Copper Braziers	49-1/2
Yellow Metal	41-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	16-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F O B	231-3/4

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London Sept 30

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 79 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 92 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 103 1/2

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948-53 106

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 111

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 114 1/2

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 1/4

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/8

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 2 3/4 di s

2 1/2 per cent British Consols 82

3 1/2 per cent Conversion 102 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103 1/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 30

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Lghit Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	30
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	85
Columbia Gas	12
United Corporation	4
Western Union Telg	48 3/4
New York Central	24 1/4
Pennsylvania R R	27
Great North Pfd	25
United States Steel	45
American Smelting	49
Int Nickel of Canada	30
Sun Life of Canada	395
Anaconda Copper Mining	20
International Harvestor	57
Allis Chalmers	27
Mesta Machine	35
General Motor	46 3/4
General Electric	33
Bendix Aviation	22
Mid Con Petroleum	10
Socony	11
Plymouth Oil	10
National Distillers	30
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	28 1/4

Market irregular with Rails somewhat weak.

Total business 1 1/2 million

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
October 149 December 133 January 131 March 131 May 126 at Cross Rate 4.91

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 206 Liverpool May 1936 5.80 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A-M 1936 206 New York May 10.60 Rs. 34 at Cross Rate 4.91

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 28th September 3,311 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 33,268 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 67,000 bales

Less 33,632 bales

BOMBAY METAL MARKET
Bombay, Oct 1

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-18-9
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £35
Standard Copper 3 months £35/5
Electrolytic copper £40
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33
Copper Sheets Rs. 37/12
Tone: Very Steady.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Oct. 1.

The local Linseed market was firm to-day in sympathy with a rise of 35 to 47 points in Argentine Linseed. The local market opened to-day at Rs. 7/4/3 for May delivery but there was some profit taking which depressed prices to Rs. 7-3-6. At this level there was renewed buying and prices improved to Rs. 7/3/9. Double option premium is annas ten and a half. Chicago wheat recorded a rise of 1 1/4 to 2 7/8 cents and the local market ruled fairly firm May delivery opened at Rs. 4/8/3 but later on was quoted at Rs. 4/7/9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	4	0
Wheat May	4	8	6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct 1

Wheat	13,093 cwts.
Linseed	34,076 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	477 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,233 cwts.
Poppyseed	210 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,337 cwts.
Castorseeds	11 cwts.
Rice	3,962 cwts.
Myrabollams	18 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,959 cwts.
Mowraseed	44 cwts.
Gram	2,405 cwts.
Joowar	818 cwts.
Maize	416 cwts.
Bajree	1,751 cwts.
Coal	2,006 tons.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct. 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	267	676
Central India	25	1,057
Barsi and Nagar	91	528
Berar	...	615
Central Provinces	...	66
Total Oomras	383	2,942
Dholera	250	2,418
N.-W. Provinces	185	538
Rajputana	343	1,437
Sind-Punjab	111	2,313
Broach	...	296
Coompta & Dharwar	...	864
Westerns-Northerns	154	1,768
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	845
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	...	20,108
Total	1,426	34,694

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	55	18,337
Japan and China	5,628	48,775
Coast Ports	213	1,115
Up-country by Rail	...	11,248
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	5,360
Total	5,896	84,835

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Oct. 1.

The Board has fixed rates of settlement of open business in the forward section and members are no busy preparing accounts to be submitted to their clients.

Unfavourable political news influenced some selling in Tata Steel second Preference shares which declined to Rs. 141/3. 3½ per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 88/10 There was limited business in the cash section to-day. There is less disposition to operate at present and operators are awaiting further developments.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Oct. 1.

100	Ahm Advance	301 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	716 6
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	213 12
100	Central	240 0
100	Colaba	117 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	80 0
250	Dawn	380 0
I. E. D.	Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	103 2
100	Gokak	161 11
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	65 0
100	Kohinoor	176 10
100	Khatau	72 8
1000	Morarji	755 0
250	Laxmi	612 8
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Madhavji	750 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	117 8
100	Oosmanshahi	51 4
100	phoenix	302 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	65 0
100	Swadeshi	129 6
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1270 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

100	Reserve Bank	117 8
50-100	Baroda	98 3
25-50	Central	32 8
500	Imperial	1470 0
125-500	Im. Con.	363 12
50-100	India	121 0
5	Union	5 4

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 5

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

The Liverpool wheat market was firm on Monday, influenced by unfavourable international news; heavy decrease in port stocks and clearing weather in Argentine.

70	Gwalior	112 8
160	Indian	462 10
40	Katni Def.	1960 0
100	Katni Ord.	355 0
70	Okha	261 4
70	Punjab	23 6
100	Shahabad	490 0
70	United	122 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 2
15-75	New India	37 12
200	Oriental	4200 0
10-100	Vulcan	6-13

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	148 2
	Ahmedabad New	55 0
100	Andhra Valley	1552 4
10	Ajmer	10 2
50	Bombay Tram	142 8
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 14
100	Karachi	218 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro -	160 10
1000	Tata Power	1452 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	350 0
100	Amr. Patty	121 8
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 8
100	Mandra Bhon	92 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500	Tapty Valley	755XD

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	29 13 6
30	Tata Steel Def.	497 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	129 5

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	160 7
50	Belapur Sugar	313 6
150	Bombay Steam	291 0
125	Bombay Burma	342 8
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	118 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2 14 6
100	Bombay Telephone	103 8
100	Indian Bleaching	99 8
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	11 6
30	Premier Construction	74 10
25	Tata Oil	15 4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1390 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 0
5	p.c. Central India	525 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	137 8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	139 6
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1400 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	141 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 1

3 per cent	1951/54 97
3 per cent	1941 101/14
3 1/2 per cent	G P N 88
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 102/14
4 per cent	1943 107
4 per cent	1960/70 105/5
4 1/2 per cent	1955 60 113/12
5 per cent	1939/44 108/8
5 per cent	1940/43 109/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 108/8
TAXFREE.	
5 per cent	1945/55 Loan 116/6
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 107/10
6 1/2 per cent	1935 B D L 100/6
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).	
4 per cent	B P T 1974 101/0
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 101
5 per cent	M Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent	K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 104

INVESTORS HESITANT

End Of Era Of Cheap Money

"There is a growing consensus of opinion which thinks that the era of cheap money has come to an end. This is felt not only as regards conditions in England, for reasons we shall state later, but also in India, where interest levels will automatically adjust themselves to those in London. This predilection of higher interest levels abroad is indicated by an obvious diffidence on the part of investors to lay out their resources at this juncture. The possibility of war has undoubtedly a good deal to do with this hesitancy but war or no war there are indications that nation's view each other with much suspicion and will go full out on their respective armament programmes. For this purpose, funds will be required which will push up interest levels. This state of affairs causes us to review the changed outlook, in this event, which may be experienced in the sphere of investment. A raising of interest levels means a setback in prices in Giltedged. Fixed-interest-bearing securities follow suit and even industrials take on a different aspect until their profits are such that higher dividends are possible. In the immediate future therefore, the greatest of caution should be exercised in all investments to be made, and personally we would only consider the purchase of ordinary shares which might profit in the event of a war or any activity in the direction of armaments, state Messrs. Maheta Vakil and Co.

This hesitancy on the part of investors to lay out their funds is reflected by the popularity of Treasury Bills, which were allotted this week at an average rate of Rs. 0/11/10 per cent per annum, in comparison to Re. 0/14/11 per cent per annum last week. The sales of intermediates have also been resumed. This is probably to tide over the period until Government obtains its revenues and also for the purpose of the maturing loan.

With this state of affairs in existence it is no wonder that money is unlendable, and interbank call money cannot be placed at 1/2 per cent.

The principal feature of the latest statement of the Reserve Bank of India in the Banking section is a depletion of about Rs. 60 lacs under the heading of Government Securities. The Imperial Bank statement shows an increase of Rs. 5.6 crores under the same heading and in all probability this is due to Treasury Bill purchases."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the early and middle parts of the week and easier during the latter part of the week under review. Thus ready prices on the whole declined by about 3-1|2 annas per cwt. Forward prices also declined by about 2 annas in August, 1-1|2 annas in September, 2 annas in Oct.|December and 1-1|4 annas in Jan.|March shipments. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java Ready Rs. 14 and Rs. 13|12|6.

August Rs. 4|4 and Rs. 4|2.

Sept. Rs. 4|2 and Rs. 4|0|6.

Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4|3|6 and Rs. 4|1|6.

Jan.-March Rs. 4|4 and Rs. 4|2|9.

African Ready Rs. 13|13 and Rs. 13|10|9.

Exports from Java during Aug. 1935 were estimated at about 60,000 tons as against 107,300 tons at the same time during 1934.

Arrivals:—S.S. Karanja and S.S. Begum arrived during the week with about 25,600 bags of Mozambique and 25,100 bags of Java sugar respectively.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi sugar by rail during the period between 1st of September and 21st of September, 1935, estimated at 7,456 bags.

Offtake & Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:

	Per cwt. Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	13 12	6		
Transhipment	4	4	0	F.B.H.
S.S. Begum	4	1	9	"
Shipment Aug.	4	2	0	"
Shipment Sept.	4	0	6	"
Shipment Oct|Dec.	4	1	6	"
Shipment Jan-Mar.	4	2	9	"

Britannia Sugar:

Ready	14	15	0	

African Sugar:

Ready	13	10	9	

Tone:—Steady.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1935

JUPITER
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Editor And Correspondent Fined For Defamation

DEFENCE COUNSEL PLEADS FOR APPEALABLE SENTENCE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, delivered judgment to-day, in the case, in which Mahomedalli Allabux, a leader of the Dawoodi Bohra community, and Sorabji P. Kapadia, Editor of the "Bombay Samachar," were charged with having defamed Tayaballi Moosaji Koicha, a member of the Dawoodi Bohra community.

Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 each.

According to the prosecution, the first accused wrote a letter concerning the Muslim Wakf Act, to the Editor of the "Bombay Samachar," which appeared in issue of the 26th March, 1934. In this letter, it was stated, that the Mullaji Saheb (high-priest of the Bohras) had severed all connections with the complainant Tayaballi Moosaji Koicha and that the complainant had no interest in the religious institutions or societies of the community.

It was contended by the complainant that the statement was defamatory of him as it suggested that he had been ex-communicated.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate observed that it seemed to him a common mistake made by lawyers and newspapers, in this country, not to keep the distinction between comment or criticism and allegations of facts clearly before them.

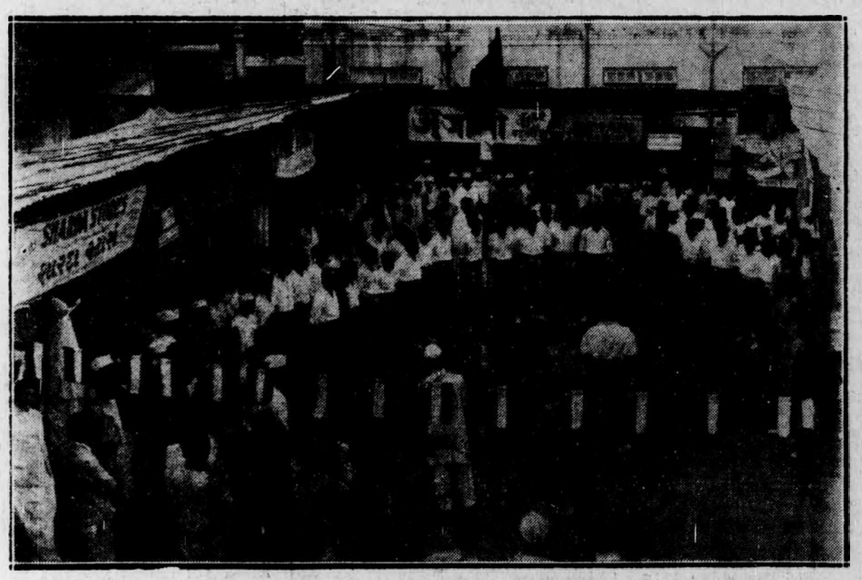
The publication of the statement that complainant was excommunicated, the Magistrate held, was not in the public interest, or for the public good. The public were not interested in the private life of an individual, and hence, even though the statement that the complainant was excommunicated, was true, it was not made for any public good.

The Magistrate continuing said, that no special privilege attached to the Press as distinguished from the members of the public. The freedom of the journalist was an ordinary part of the freedom of the subject.

In the present case, the Magistrate further observed, the second accused had not adduced any evidence to show that he had made any enquiries in the matter before publishing the letter. His Worship, therefore, held the second accused equally liable for the charge of defamation as the first accused.

Mr. Kanuga, appearing for the accused, pleaded for an appealable sentence, as there were important legal issues in the case, but the Magistrate did not comply with the request. If there were legal issues to be discussed, they would be discussed in revision or on appeal.

Mr. P.N. Godhino appeared for the complainant.



The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony was held at the Congress House on last Sunday morning, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., hoisted the National Flag.

Fear Of Arab Revolt

DESTINATION OF ITALIAN MYSTERY DIVISION

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Information has reached Egypt lately from Tripoli that Signor Palbo of Tripoli has sent a report to the Government at Rome, about the existence of alleged activities in fomenting rebellion among the Arabs there, who are alleged to be plotting against Italian rule, taking the chance of the Abyssinia engagements. Palbo further adds that there is a grave danger of a mass movement against the Italians, to avert which several arrests have been made of the Sannoosi correspondents in Tripoli, who were carrying on secret communications with the interiors. It is understood that the three mystery divisions which left Italy recently have been dispatched to guard the Tripolian Frontier and deal with the Arab revolt.

REPLACING ARABS WITH ITALIAN TROOPS.

The Egyptian journals published recently a report from Tripoli stating that the Italian authorities there have decided to bring several divisions of the Italian regiment in the place of the Arabs to guard the Tripolian frontier, whereas the Arab soldiers of Tripoli would be compelled to fight in Abyssinia. It is understood that the secret despatch of 35,000 soldiers from Italy is for the same purpose.

1200 Egyptians have left Italy for Egypt fearing that the Suez Canal would be closed, and they would be stranded. These include tourists, students, and traders.

JAIL FOR KARACHI MAGISTRATE

Sequel To Charge Of Counterfeiting Coins

KARACHI, October 1.

Seth Keshodas, Honorary Magistrate, arrested on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit coins has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

He has been awarded "B" class —United Press.

MUST NOT OBSERVE "GANDHI WEEK"

Jodhpur Police Serve Order On Leaders

JODHPUR, Oct 1

Notices have been served on Messrs. Manmal Jain, Secretary, Jodhpur People's Association Abhaimal Jain, Secretary, Harijan League, Bhanudlal Sharaff, Vice-President, Jodhpur People's Association, Balmukar Visra, Manager, Jodhpur Khadi Bhandar and some other workers by the Jodhpur C. I. D. directing them not to observe "Gandhi Week" by organising processions, public meetings or any other public demonstration.

They have further been warned not to hawk Khadi by going out in groups, which may result in the boycott of other goods directly or indirectly.—United Press.

CALCUTTA PAPER MAKES DEPOSIT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

The "Viswamitra", a Hindi daily, filed a new declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and deposited Rs. 6,000 which was demanded from the paper last week under the Press Emergency Powers Act.—United Press.

DARKNESS HELPS PRISONERS TO ESCAPE

KARACHI, October 1.

A great sensation was caused when 17 prisoners while working in Ghaliau village made a successful bid for liberty with muskets and ammunition, says a Hyderabad message.

It is reported that 144 prisoners were working there when suddenly 17 escaped at dusk, taking advantage of the dark night.

Several mounted police pursued them, but have not yet traced them.—United Press.

THREE KILLED IN TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

JODHPUR, October 1

News received from Phalodi indicates that a terrible explosion occurred there in a Muslim locality, resulting in the death of three persons and serious injuries to six others.

The injured persons have been brought to Jodhpur hospital in a precarious condition.—United Press.

INDUSTRIES IN HYDERABAD

Good Progress During Year

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD, Dn., (By Mail)

Trade and industry in the Dominions remained steady during the year under review, states the Government review of the Administration Report of the Commerce and Industries Department for the year 1343F (ending October 1934) just issued.

SALES OF COTTAGE PRODUCTS

The Cottage Industries Institute was able to send exhibits to the Health Week held at Malegaon fair and held practical demonstrations in dyeing, printing, weaving, knitting etc. It also participated in the Indian Trade Exhibition Train and the sales affected thereby go to prove that the Cottage Industries Institute products were appreciated.

The total sales in the cottage industries sales depot during the year amounted to Rs. 26,445.

The Government Soap Factory was closed as a Government concern but as a result of advertisement Messrs. Esuf Sait and Zulfikar Ali of Hyderabad were put in possession and the business is now running as a private enterprise.

CARPET INDUSTRY

The Experimental Carpet Factory of Warangal District has played a great part in the revival of the carpet industry. High class carpets to the value of Rs. 7,409 were manufactured during the year. Purchase of local rug by the Oriental Carpet Manufacturing Company for sales in Europe amounted to 6,564 as compared with 2,901 last year.

There were three industrial schools under the Department two of which (Aurangabad and Nizamabad) are Government institutions while the third at Nampally (Hyderabad city) is an aided school.

GRANT OF LOANS

Six applicants were granted loans amounting to Rs. 55,300 from the Industrial Trust Fund for machinery and working capital. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of 1343F was Rs. 2,84,568/15/6.

As a result of the exemption of oil from export duty, the oil industry had an exceptionally successful year.

The two cigarette factories erected in Hyderabad continued to work successfully. The Shahad Cement industry is doing very well. The Deccan Button factory is also a commercial success. Owing to the imposition of the new All-India excise duty there was some temporary dislocation of work in the two metal factories at Mahboobabad and Hyderabad but they are now working regularly.

FLOOD DANGER IN NORTH BIHAR

Rajen Babu Suggests Expert Commission Should Study Situation

PATNA: Oct. 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has arrived here from Benares, appears to be very much concerned about the flood situation in North Bihar.

The Congress President suggests that the Government should appoint an expert commission to make a comprehensive study of the situation and suggest remedies.

Railways and embankments serve as a great obstruction and culverts are too few. The earthquake aggravated the condition. Now unless the Government take up the matter, it seems those areas will be devastated every year.

It may be mentioned that the earthquake seems to have altered the levels and made river-beds shallow with the result that rain water is not quickly drained off. Even places which were immune from flood previously are not so now.—United Press.

N. H. Academy Prize Distribution

(From A Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, Sind, (By Mail).

The prize distribution function of Navabai Hiramand Academy came off here at Hyderabad, under the Presidentship of Khan Bahadur S. D. Contractor, Educational Inspector in Sind. The popularity of the school was evidenced by the gathering of the evening, which consisted of pick of the town numbering about 5,000. The programme was varied. Gulab Gidwani, a student of matric class acquitted himself well. He was seen in almost every item, viz—in songs both English and Sindhi and in Dialogues. A purse of Rs. 50 was presented to him, and his colleagues. Prizes to the extent of Rs 800 were distributed.

Dr. E. J. Ramdas, M.S. (Bombay), Professor of Anaesthetics, Grant Medical College, and ex-officio anaesthetist, J. J. Hospital.

MAKING ROOM FOR MILITARY!

Civil Residents In Karachi Inconvenienced

KARACHI, September 30.

"The Daily Gazette" learns that civil residents of the Civil Lines, Frere Town, and Bath Island areas of Karachi, are being put to inconvenience by the fact that Military authorities are acquiring houses in these parts of Karachi for the use of their officers at rents much higher than those now ruling.

In several cases, present tenants have been given notice to quit by their landlords because the Military have offered much higher rents.

The trouble is the direct outcome of the shifting of Western Command from Quetta to Karachi.—United Press.

PATHAN JAIL-BREAKER RECAPTURED

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 1.

Faquir Shah alias Sowar Shah, a Pathan convict of desperate character, who was undergoing a term of 11 years' rigorous imprisonment, and who had absconded from the Jubbulpore Central Jail in the early hours of Friday last, is reported to have been arrested at Nagpur, after a short-lived freedom.

The escaped convict, it is stated, was attempting to break into a house when he was detected by a police constable on patrol duty and taken into custody.—United Press.

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Sir Godfrey Collins, announced in Edinburgh on Monday his intention to set up a committee to inquire into the marriage laws of Scotland and the chances, if any, which may be desirable with particular reference to marriages at Gretna Green.

IMPROPER CARE OF SEIZED GOODS

Khadi Bhandar Claims Damages From Secretary Of State

Jalgaon, Oct. 1.

The Jalgaon Congress Khadi Bhandar has filed a suit in the court of the Additional First Class Sub-Judge against the Secretary of State and two others for compensation amounting to Rs. 1,000

The facts are that the Congress Khadi Bhandar and its branch at Bhusawal were declared unlawful associations in February 1932 under Ordinance 4 of 1932. The premises and goods were attached and taken possession of by the Government. Subsequently in 1934, certain articles were returned to the Khadi Bhandar.

The Bhandar now claims compensation for loss to the Bhandar owing to proper want of care of the seized goods by the defendants

Various objections were raised by the defendants. In the first place, it was contended, the court had no jurisdiction as the case was covered by the S.G.A. of the Ordinance whose powers were very wide. Secondly the suit is time-barred, as it was not filed within one year of the Government order.

Judgment has been reserved. United Press.

DACOITS ACTIVE IN SIND

KARACHI: Sept. 30.

A crop of dacoities attended with murder and loot is reported from various mofussil towns of Sind.

According to a Sukkur report, armed dacoits numbering 12 raided the village of Kegar near Grah Yasin and looted several houses and removed ornaments worth Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,000 in cash.

Similar dacoities in village Punhoo Bhutto, where villagers with pluck caught hold of two dacoits and village Kassim, where a Hindu villager was seriously injured, are reported.—United Press.

INDIAN TRADERS TO QUIT BASRAH

KARACHI, October 1.

The "Hindu" publishes that the Indian merchants in Basrah have been served with three months' notice to vacate the country.

Consequently the merchants who placed orders have cancelled the same.—United Press

CONVICTS ESCAPE WITH AMMUNITION

HYDERABAD (Sind) Sept. 30.

Seventeen out of 144 prisoners of a Sind convict gang working in Ghaliu village under a hatri detachment escaped this evening with muskets and ammunition.

A strong armed police party under a Deputy Suprintendent has proceeded to the scene.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

END OF SOCIAL BOYCOTT

Sardar Brings About Caste Hindu-Harijan Settlement In Kavitha

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 1.

The Secretary of the Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh writes, that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel visited the village of Kavitha yesterday with a view to bring about an understanding between caste Hindus and Harijans.

He appealed to both to forget and forgive as a result of which they have agreed to withdraw the mutual social boycott. The question of admission of Harijan boys to the village school, has been left to the good understanding of both sides.—A. P.

5 YEARS' JAIL FOR THEFT OF GHEE

Kohi Gets Severe Punishment For 9th Offence In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 30.

One Huro, a Kohi by caste, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and to report himself to the police for three years thereafter on a charge of stealing a tin of vegetable ghee, by the Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

The prosecution story alleges that the accused soon after his release from imprisonment of two years awarded in a certain case, committed the offence at the Hyderabad Railway Station. He was caught while trying to dispose of the stolen property.

In view of his previous eight convictions, the Magistrate inflicted a heavy sentence on him.—United Press.

HUNT FOR ABSCONDER AT INDORE

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Sept 30.

In their vigorous hunt for an escaped prisoner, the Indore Police are combing the whole of Indore city and its suburbs.

Babulal was taken into police custody on charges of housebreaking and theft and when investigations were proceeding the accused, boring a hole through the prison-wall, made a bid for liberty. The culprit has remained untraced so far.

The Postmaster-General, Nagpur, will be arriving in Indore tomorrow on a 5 days' inspection tour in the course of which he will inspect post offices at Dhar and Mandu.

Tennis fixtures in his honour are being arranged by Mr. S. W. Mavlankar, Superintendent Post Offices wellknown tennis players like Capt Dhanda Kaul and Kacker Brethers are participating.

The prime minister Mr. Stanley Baldwin, had an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening lasting three quarters of an hour. His Majesty returned from Balmoral on Saturday.

FIGHTING ON FRONTIER

Two British Officers Killed And Many Wounded In Ambush

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Two British Officers have been killed and two wounded besides 125 other casualties in the 5/12 Frontier Force (Guides) as the result of an ambush on the Mohmand front.

A "communique" issued this evening says:—

The numbers of lashkars to the west of our camp at Katsai, Wuchajawar and Nahakki have for some days been increasing. Despite this, the Kamalai, Isa Khel and Burnan Khel tribes who sent their jirgas to the Political Officer stating their desire for peace and making their submission have been received in a friendly manner and allowed to return to their country.

The Mitai and Musa Khels, who have retained friendly relations with the Government throughout also sent messages saying that they wish to bring the elders of the Safis for negotiation. Immediately on hearing this, Government suspended air operations over the Safi country, and invited them to send their Jirgas.

Yesterday, troops that were reconnoitering from the Wuchajawar Camp were heavily engaged by lashkars and suffered the above-mentioned casualties. This flouting of Government's attempts to get into friendly touch with the Upper tribes is now causing Government to consider their attitude afresh.

It is understood that in the action which occurred yesterday the enemy suffered very heavy casualties indeed

U. P. DELIMITATION PROPOSALS

Representation For Women And Scheduled Classes In Upper House

LUCKNOW, Sept. 30.

The special provisions to secure adequate representation for women and scheduled castes in the Upper House contained in the local Government's memorandum, has been released.

The memorandum, besides giving details of franchise qualifications and compositions of the House, states the Government's proposals for delimitation of constituencies for the United Provinces Second Chamber. The proposals will be considered by the Indian Delimitation Committee, when it visits the Province. Meanwhile, Government invite criticisms and suggestions with regard to these proposals, which should reach the Chief Secretary to the Government.

The Upper House will be a permanent body, not subject to dissolution. One-third of its members will be retiring every third year. The constituencies which are to return the members for nine, six and three years respectively, will be determined by the Governor at his discretion.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.